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# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE LAND  
SEA AND AIR

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## Services and Public Scan Economy Move

WHILE the public in general reflected on the possible consequences of the President's move to bring about another tax reduction through economy in the agencies of national defense, the Army has been getting down to the serious business of gathering data "to reconsider our whole Army program."

Secretary of War Good announced July 29 that the study of the subject of reduction of Army expenses would not be done by a formal commission or a board as such, but would be done by the General Staff. He pointed out that it is quite a technical matter and must be studied by those who have made a life study of the problem. He has, therefore, asked the whole General Staff to study the question as to what can be done toward reducing expenses by eliminations and consolidations without injury to national defense.

### Mode Of Procedure

While no further announcement was made along the lines of the actual procedure of the inquiry it was learned that the chiefs of branches each will conduct a survey of his own services. They probably will each report on the amount of money they are spending on the various activities and developments and make their own recommendations for changes in policy to effect the same results with less expenditure and at least equal efficiency.

These reports, it is understood, will be considered in detail and again all together by the General Staff, which will analyze them, correlate them and pass upon their worthiness. Those recommendations which the General Staff feels it cannot accept in principle, it is understood, will be turned over to the War Council, composed of Secretary of War Good, Gen. Summerall, chief of staff, and Assistant Secretary of War Hurley. The War Council, in turn, may call upon the chiefs of branches for additional data after which it will pass on whether or not the recommendations of the chiefs will be accepted or whether changes are to be made in them.

### Rumors Unfounded

In answer to inquiry as to reports emanating from various semi-military organizations to the effect that certain civilian components may be eliminated, the Secretary of War stated that these reports are entirely unfounded; that no consideration had been given as yet to a cut in any department. He further stated on this subject that organizations such as the C. M. T. C., R. O. T. C., National Guard, and Air Corps, which came into existence about the beginning and since the World War, have added seventy-five to eighty million dollars to our annual expenses. But even bringing these factors into the military system of the country does not replace any of the things we had before. It has been found that the development of a new device does not necessarily do away with an old one. As (Please turn to Back Page.)

### That Word "Parity"

THE word parity in speaking of Navies has sprung into widespread use lately and its significant employment by President Hoover and Premier MacDonald has brought it more sharply forward.

Its definition as set forth in Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary is interesting at this time:

"Parity—equality, as of condition or rank; like state or degree; equivalent position; equal value. \* \* \* Logic: Perfect analogy; close resemblance. Evenness; the condition of being even or not odd."



Washington, D. C., August 3, 1929

# NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES  
SINCE 1863

ONE YEAR SERVICE MEMBERS  
CIVILIANS AND ORGANIZATIONS

## Full Text of Report of Joint Pay Board is Given to Services

FOLLOWING is the complete text of the report of Interdepartmental Pay Board:

### Section I

#### ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE.

1. In response to a suggestion advanced by the Secretary of the Navy, a joint board composed of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers met on March 28, 1929, to consider modifications of existing pay laws affecting the Army, Navy and Marine Corps necessary for the efficiency of those services. This Board was soon enlarged by the addition of officers of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service, and thus included representatives of all services affected by the Joint Service Pay Act of June 10, 1922. The full Board met on April 3, 1929, and at frequent intervals thereafter and adjourned July 19, 1929. 2. The members of the Board were as follows: Rear Adm. Luke McNamee, U. S. N.; Brig. Gen. George Richards, U. S. M. C.; Brig. Gen. G. S. Simonds, U. S. A.; Col. F. W. Coleman, U. S. A.; Assistant Surg. Gen. C. C. Pierce, U. S. P. H. S.; Capt. E. R. Wilson (SC), U. S. N.; Capt. R. S. Patton, Director, U. S. C. & G. S.; Lt. Col. William Bryden, U. S. A.; Lt. Comdr. H. A. Seran, U. S. C. & G. S.; Surg. L. R. Thompson, U. S. P. H. S.; Lt. Comdr. L. V. Kielhorn, U. S. C. G.; Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson, U. S. N., Recorder.

3. Since the Board as constituted represented independent departments of the Government, no specific orders were issued by any one authority to the entire Board, but general instructions were given by each department to its representatives to study the effect upon the several services of the existing laws governing the pay and allowances of the personnel thereof and to recommend such modifications in the laws as might appear necessary to increase the efficiency of those services.

4. The Board made a thorough study of prior and existing pay laws, particularly of the present Joint Service Pay Act of June 10, 1922, and of the reports of representatives of all Services as to pay conditions within their services, and this report would be lacking in candor did it not state in the beginning that, due to the widely varying conditions obtaining among the several services, particularly the differences in systems of promotion and the effects thereof in practice, its task of reaching an agreement on the subject of uniform pay has not been an easy one. However, since every consideration of sound policy and common interest demanded that the services concerned evolve a basis of consideration of joint pay matters which would be applicable and just to all the services, the members of the Board have approached their task in a spirit of accommodation and compromise which has made possible a unanimous report. Although some of the recommendations of the Board are predicated on compromises, yet no member entertains any fear that legislation giving effect to such recommendations would be unworkable, or in conflict with the best interests of the Government and of the services in general.

### Section II

#### HISTORY OF PAY LEGISLATION OF THE SEVERAL SERVICES.

5. Practically since their inception, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service have been grouped with respect to pay with either the Army or the Navy. Thus the Marine Corps has received since 1834, by law, the pay of similar grades in the Army; the Coast Guard, formerly the Revenue Cutter Service, was placed on the pay status of the Army in 1790, and thereafter has been on the pay schedule of either the Army or the Navy; and the Public Health Service, early established as the Marine Hospital Service, has based its pay and allowances from the beginning upon those of medical officers of the Army.

6. In 1899, an approximate parallel between the Navy and the Army pay was established by the Navy Personnel Act of that year. Thus these two major (Please turn to Next Page.)

### Naval "Show-Down" Nears

By M. B. MCINTYRE

A SHOW DOWN on limitation of naval armament seems close at hand.

With the basic principle of "parity" as firmly established again as it was in 1927 just prior to the ill-fated three-power parley, the good faith gestures exchanged and the preliminaries out of the way, the negotiations between the MacDonald government and the Hoover administration looking to a reduction or limitation of naval armament have settled down to the serious business of trying to secure concrete results.

The real test will come with the translation of words into action. President Hoover has fully demonstrated his determination to adhere rigidly to the stand taken by the Coolidge administration that only on the basis of equality with the British Navy is an agreement possible.

Concrete proof of this is given in the action of Senator Borah in flatly demanding the scrapping of British ships as an essential of any limitation that will bring results in reducing the burden of armament. Added significance is given the action of the senator, outstanding proponent of disarmament, international good will and kindred moves, by the fact that it followed a long conference with the President.

Indications are piling up that official optimism here is waning. Three (Please turn to Page 1019)

### Test Infantry Plans

IN AN EFFORT to produce the maximum of striking power and of sustained effort, without losing mobility or increasing vulnerability, experimentation looking to the reorganization of the War Strength Infantry Battalion will take place at Fort Benning, Ga., this summer and fall.

These experiments will test out two types of organization and if time permits, possibly others. Decision as to the changes in the other components of the division will follow the conclusion as to the type of battalion organization best suited to our Infantry. Under the supervision of the Infantry Board, the 29th Infantry, stationed at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., will conduct the battalion tests. This regiment, one battalion inactive, is at present organized on a war strength basis in accordance with the organization tables in 1929. The experimental battalions will be formed in turn by breaking up temporarily other units of the regiment.

The present organization of the Infantry Division was adopted after the World War based on the studies at that time. Since then Infantry machine-guns have been increased 50%. Further experimentation and study have brought forth the belief that by using additional automatic weapons and equipment, a more powerful fighting unit can be developed. The experiments to be conducted during this summer and fall are aimed at finding an (Please turn to Page 1019)

## Army-Navy Conference Stress Needed Raises

CARRYING recommendations for increases in pay that would approximate at least the 1908 schedule when due allowance is made for the decreased purchasing power of the dollar, the report of the Interdepartmental Pay Board, headed by Rear Admiral Luke MacNamee was made public July 30.

Coming out just after the presidential decree of last week that ways and means of curtailing expenditures for military purposes must be found, the report attracted unusual interest in the public press and focused attention on the need for an upward revision of service pay.

### Services Agree

Characterized as basically sound in Army and Navy circles, the report has been received by the services with hearty approval. Forced by the diametrically opposite viewpoints of the two major branches on major issues, the board had to work out a compromise. Its success in so doing is best attested by the fact that there seems an unanimity of opinion that it did its work well.

Even in the face of the economy program just launched with respect to military expenditures there is every prospect that it will be given consideration by Congress at the next regular session and the necessity for a pay revision is so obvious that hopes are entertained that some relief from present conditions will be given.

Substantially the board's recommendations are as outlined in previous issues of the Army and Navy Journal. The full text of the report is published in this issue while on page 1003 may be found the tables which were attached to the report and which summarize in graphic manner just how it affects each rank and grade of the services.

### Approval Foreseen

Many consider it fortunate that the report came out at this time so that its provisions may be taken into consideration by those who are making the survey of the Army with a view to effecting economies. Inasmuch as it is generally considered that the expenditures which would be involved if the pay report should be enacted into law could not be looked upon by any potential objectors or foreign powers as warlike in any sense of the word it is not thought likely that it will meet with insurmountable difficulties but on the other hand being entirely in keeping with the American spirit providing. (Please turn to Back Page.)

### Pay Data and Evidence

THE following is from an editorial entitled "Cutting Army Expenses" which appeared in the *New York Sun*, July 24, 1929:

"One economy certainly should not be attempted. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in recent months has opened its columns to officers and enlisted men of the Army seeking pay legislation. The letters printed in this service publication, circumspect to the last detail, should convince any commission that the Army now receives scarcely adequate pay."

Here is concrete evidence that your letters produce results. So do not relent, members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. If you have not yet sent in your data and arguments on the pay question mail them in now so that they may be published while the report of the pay board is still in the public mind. Your letters will help to keep it uppermost until action is forthcoming.

## Economizing On National Defense Is Viewed By Press

NEWSPAPERS throughout the country were quick to editorialize on the statements of President Hoover calling for tax reduction through economizing on national defense. Few were in favor of jeopardizing our national defense for any reason, while those in favor of curtailment of ship building predicated their approval on parity with Great Britain.

UNDER the title "Mr. Hoover and the Army," the *Kansas City Journal-Post* (Independent Republican) says, " \* \* \* No one who has had the opportunity to watch the efforts of the War Department in the decade since the war will deny that the Army is a good deal more effective as an army of national defense than it was before the war; that it has learned lessons valuable in money and lives, and has given returns for its increased outlay. Particularly has this been true at the Army Service Schools.

"Doubtless there still are economies the Army can make, best of which perhaps would be an elasticity in the use of funds, so that appropriations made for one specific purpose and not needed there could be applied somewhere else where there is a need. That might be equally desirable in other departments of the Government.

"Certainly it is desirable that the post-war Army, which has done a puzzling duty with remarkable patience and energy, and has accomplished excellent results, should not be made to feel its efforts are unappreciated. The Army deserves a pat on the back rather than a kick in the pants."

AN EDITORIAL entitled "Cutting Army Expenses" in the *New York Sun* (Independent Republican) sets forth, "Any commission of Army officers named by the Secretary of War to determine ways and means to reduce the strictly military expenditures of the department will find its task a difficult one. It cannot be done by reducing the size of the Regular Army; nor by withdrawing support from the National Guard; nor by reducing the pay of officers and enlisted men; nor by cutting the ration allowance in half; nor by interrupting the program of providing decent quarters at Army posts; nor by abandoning the Air Service, the Chemical Warfare Service, the Tank Corps, or any other arm of the Service; nor by closing up the summer training camps for civilians; nor by abandoning mechanical transport. \* \* \*

"One economy certainly should not be attempted. The *Army and Navy Journal* in recent months has opened its columns to officers and enlisted men of the Army seeking pay legislation. The letters printed in this service publication, circumstantial to the last detail, would convince any commission that the Army now receives scarcely adequate pay."

THE *Dallas Morning News* (Independent Democratic) believes, "Considering that the Army's continual call is for more money instead of less, it is a difficult task that the President is giving the commission of the General Staff. The President may have in mind returning to the pre-war size of the Army, but, as has been pointed out before, the addition of the Air Service as a new arm precludes such a step. Nor may it be overlooked that the advances in military science have created new and expressive branches of warfare that require maintenance of a chemical division and motor power as against foot power of two decades back."

IN THE *New York World* (Independent Democratic)—one reads, " \* \* \* We read with relief that 'such an investigation is to be constructive and not destructive.' 'Constructive,' we trust, is to mean mostly the elimination of waste. There is undoubtedly waste in Army management, as there is in every other governmental department. It may be possible to eliminate much of the obsolete material of which the President speaks. More modern efficiency methods may be established. But we hope that the Army's program of advancement is not to be too greatly curtailed. In the retrenchment period just after the war it was given no program whereby to keep pace with its modern needs. It is now in the midst of a five-year plan to make up for the omissions of the first post-war years. This, by the way, is one reason for the recent jump in Army expense to which the President points."

### Full Text of Joint Pay Board Report

(Continued from First Page.)

services and those basing their pay upon them were brought into approximate conformity thirty years ago. In 1908, two independent acts which were similar in general terms, were enacted on the subject of pay for the Army and the Navy, respectively.

7. In 1920, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, theretofore paid upon an entirely independent basis, was granted the same pay and allowances as the Navy, and in the same Act all services were granted temporary additions to pay to meet the post-war increased cost of living.

8. These six services were then combined for the first time in one general pay schedule in the Act of June 10, 1922. With very minor modifications this Act is still controlling in pay matters for all these Services.

9. With this general survey of the development of pay legislation as a whole for the several services, the course of legislation and the actual pay schedules in recent years for officers, warrant officers, nurses and enlisted men will now be briefly summarized. Throughout this report, Army titles of grades will be used but should be understood as covering personnel of all services of corresponding grades.

#### OFFICERS.

10. Aside from the actual amount of pay granted officers of varying grades, the method of establishing pay and allowances has varied materially in the past. Since 1888, pay for the Army has been based upon, first, the grade of the officer, and second, total length of service. Prior to 1899 for the Navy, pay was based upon first, the grade of the officer, and second, the length of service in that grade. In 1899, the increases for length of service in grade were abolished in the Navy and increases based upon total length of service were established. Allowances were granted for commutation of quarters, heat and light, when not occupying government quarters. In 1920, a temporary increase or "bonus" on the pay proper, with no change in allowances, was granted to meet the high cost of living, this bonus to expire on June 30, 1922. In legislation enacted in 1922 to forestall the expiration of this bonus, the increases for total length of service were continued with some modification, and a further change in the method of pay was accomplished by also varying the base pay itself, which became dependent both upon the grade of the officer and upon his total length of service. At this time also, the allowances, hitherto in the permanent law, based solely upon occupation or non-occupation of government quarters, were furthermore made con-



From the Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

PARTICULARLY vigorous was the *Washington Post* (Independent), which told the public, "The people of the United States do not want individually to save a few pennies each year in order to reduce the cost and the efficiency of National defense. They do not want the Army and Navy sacrificed to peace panaceas or economy programs. Nor do they want national security made dependent upon any present or future balancing of budgets. \* \* \* Nothing would put the administration in a worse light than to assume that Mr. Hoover intends to lead a movement to save money at the expense of the Nation's security. Calvin Coolidge, whose record in favor of sound economy was unexcelled in the history of the country, never yielded to this temptation. \* \* \*

"The sum and substance of the statement with respect to comparative military costs between America and other powers simply means that America pays her men immeasurably more than the foreign powers. The easy way to cut expenses in two would be to cut the pay in two in the United States, but a still greater wholesale saving of millions to the taxpayers would be to cut the price of American labor in two for all Government work. No such suggestion is offered, but it would be quite as reasonable and welcome as a suggestion to cut off the soldier's pay. \* \* \*

"Reference to the Kellogg pact in the statement is perhaps a harmless gesture to usher in today's ceremonies, but if the pact should ever be used as an excuse for crippling national security it would prove itself to be far from harmless to the country. The only real danger in the pact is the possibility that it might be exploited by the pacifists as an excuse for neglecting national defense, relying upon the charity and good faith of foreign powers to safeguard America."

THE *New Orleans Item* (Independent Democratic) expresses itself, " \* \* \* Many students don't share the President's confidence that the pact has 'modified our whole situation' enough to make preparedness any less advisable. But some of the Army's arms and services, and the Navy's, are obsolete, and preparedness could possibly be advanced and expenses reduced by abolition of them and a transfer of part of the money spent on them to the development of the more modern branches and services."

tinent in part upon the possession of so-called "dependents" (defined as wife, child or dependent mother) by the officer concerned.

11. A comparison of the total amounts of pay and allowances receivable by officers of the several grades computed under the various schedules mentioned above, with average conditions of length of service as found in each grade at present is shown in the following table:

Grade	Comm'd Service	1899	1908	1922	'08-'22
Major General	40	\$8,364	\$9,532	\$9,700*	2%
Brigadier General	36	6,220	7,375	7,500*	2
Colonel	30	5,220	6,209	7,200*	16
Lieutenant Colonel	25	4,576	5,546	6,997	26
Major	20	4,076	4,879	6,757	18
Captain	14	2,772**	3,836**	4,278	12
First Lieutenant	8	2,089**	2,954**	3,358	14
Second Lieutenant	2	1,828**	2,253**	2,199	—2
Average, all grades.....					

\*Maximum limits under law.

\*\*Including one increase for prior service or constructive service, as then held by majority of officers.

Notes: a. This table is computed for officers in each grade of approximately the average length of total service for officers of all services now in that grade.

b. Maximum conditions of pay are assumed in all cases, i.e., allowances granted on basis that the officers are not in government quarters, and, for 1922, that they have legal dependents. A substantial reduction in the 1922 column and hence in the percentage increase column, is applicable in the case of officers without dependents, particularly for officers on field or sea duty. This reduction in the last case varies according to grade and length of service from a minimum of \$480 to a maximum of \$1,878.

c. Under columns for Acts of 1899 and 1908, heat and light allowances computed as for Washington, D. C.

#### WARRANT OFFICERS AND COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICERS.

12. Warrant officers have been paid throughout upon schedules independent of the commissioned officers schedule. Commissioned warrant officers, found only in the Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, have, however, received the pay of certain lower grades of commissioned officers whom they paralleled in pay but not in rank. The Act of February 16, 1929, granted certain increases to warrant and commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

13. The following table shows changes in the minimum annual pay with (Please turn to Next Page.)

## CONCLUSIONS OF PAY BOARD IN TABULAR FORM

## SCHEDULE RECOMMENDED FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Grade	Base Pay	Annual Rates	Over 3 yrs.	Over 6 yrs.	Over 9 yrs.	Over 12 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	Over 18 yrs.	Over 21 yrs.	Over 24 yrs.	Over 27 yrs.	Over 30 yrs.
Major Gen.	\$14,000	No increase										
Brig. Gen.	12,000	No increase										
Colonel*	10,200											
Lt. Col.*	8,700		Over 2 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Over 9 yrs.	Over 12 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	Over 18 yrs.	Over 21 yrs.	Over 24 yrs.	Over 27 yrs.	Over 30 yrs.
Maj.	8,000	\$6,300	\$6,600	\$6,900	\$7,200	\$7,500	\$7,800	\$8,100	\$8,400			
Capt.	5,100	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,600	6,900	7,200				
1st Lt.	4,000	4,400	4,800	5,200	5,600	6,000						
2nd Lt.	3,000	3,400	3,800	4,200	4,600							

\*Any officer in the grade of Lieutenant colonel who has completed 21, 24 or 27 years of commissioned service shall be considered for pay purposes as having served in that grade for not less than 3, 6, or 9 years, respectively, and any officer in the grade of colonel who has completed 27 years of commissioned service shall be considered for pay purposes as having served in that grade for not less than 3 years.

Note 1. Officers temporarily serving in grades corresponding to general and lieutenant general, to receive, while so serving, additional pay of \$3,000 and \$1,500, respectively, per annum.

Note 2. No service to be counted for purposes of pay except active commissioned service under a Federal appointment and commissioned service in the National Guard when called out by order of the President.

## RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE FOR WOMEN NURSES.

Grade	Base Pay	Total with increments for service in Nurse Corps:
Superintendent	\$4,000	\$4,120
Asst. Supt. and Dir.	3,000	3,120
Asst. Director	2,400	2,520
Chief Nurse	2,100	2,220
Nurse acting as asst. to Chief Nurse	1,800	1,920
Nurse	1,500	1,620

Note: An allowance of \$50 per month, in all grades, when not furnished public quarters.

## Full Text of Joint Pay Board Report

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

minimum allowances, and maximum annual pay with maximum allowances of this group of officers at the dates indicated:

Grade and Service	1899 (1918)	1908 or later, if created later)	1922 (or later, if created later)	1929 ("18-29)	Incl.	Mean
					limits	Inc.
<b>ARMY</b>						
War. Off. (M. P. S.)	Not then	\$972-\$3,139 (1920)	\$2,007-\$3,474	No	106-7½%	57%
War. Off.	existing	1,320-2,230	2,475-2,919	change	87-80	58
<b>NAVY &amp; C. G.</b>						
War. Off.	\$900-\$2,167	1,125-2,617	1,839-2,967	\$2,055-\$2,967	82-13	47
Com. War. Off.	1,400-2,327	1,870-2,747	2,235-4,098	2,487-5,000	82-81	56
<b>MARINE CORPS</b>						
War. Off.	Not then	1,125-2,617	1,995-2,919	1,995-2,919	77-12	44
Com. War. Off.	existing	2,235-4,098	2,487-5,000	(26-29)	11-0	5

## NURSES.

14. An independent pay schedule was established for the Army Nurse Corps upon its creation in 1901, and this schedule was followed by the Navy Nurse Corps upon the creation thereof in 1908. The rates of pay prescribed in this schedule were increased in 1910 and again in 1918. The Nurse Corps of the Public Health Service was established in 1919 with approximately the same pay, but on an independent schedule, as the Army and Navy Nurse Corps and with the same educational requirements. In the Act of June 10, 1922, a common schedule for nurses of the Army and Navy was established, not related, however, to the officers' or enlisted men's schedules except in that allowances for subsistence and quarters equal to those of officers of the lowest pay period were granted.

15. The following table shows data for Army and Navy nurses similar to those given above for officers:

Grade	1901	1910	1918	1922	Incl.	Mean
Superintendent	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$2,400	\$3,340-\$4,060	85-125%	105%
Asst. Supt. and Dir.			1,800	2,340-3,060		
Asst. Director			1,500	2,340-3,060		
Chief Nurse	540-900	960-1,140	1,320-1,560	1,440-2,160	50-89	70
Nurse	480	600-780	720-960	840-1,560	40-50	45

Average increase..... 73.

Note: Rental and subsistence allowances not included.

The pay of nurses in the Public Health Service ranged from \$1,740 to \$2,400 in 1919 and now (1929), after several changes, range from \$1,920 to \$3,400.

## ENLISTED MEN.

16. The pay schedules of the enlisted men in the Army were early fixed by specific Acts of Congress, but until 1908 the pay of enlisted men of the Navy was fixed by the President under Executive order. In 1908, existing pay schedules so fixed were increased by act of Congress and provision made that thereafter pay schedules for enlisted men of the Navy would be established by Congress rather than by the President. In 1920, a substantial increase of pay of enlisted men was granted, to expire on June 30, 1922, and in 1922 permanent rates of pay were established generally confirming those of 1920.

17. The following table shows the pay range for enlisted men from minimum to maximum per month at the dates indicated:

Services	Pay range 1901	Pay range 1908	Pay range 1922	Inc. '08-'22
Army	\$12,000-\$85,00	\$15,00-\$30,00	\$21,00-\$157,50	40-55%
Navy	16,00-79,52	17,60-107,72	21,00-157,50	20-46
Marine Corps	13,00-44,00	15,00-69,00	21,00-157,50	40-129
Coast Guard	15,00-60,00	18,00-72,00	21,00-157,50	17-119

Average, all services..... 29-85%

Mean..... 59

## VALUE OF MONETARY STANDARD.

18. In connection with and in contrast with the increase of pay granted personnel of the services as shown in the foregoing paragraphs, the following compilation of the value of the dollar in relative purchasing power from an initial value of 100 cents in 1899 and in 1908, respectively, is given:

Year	Value of Dollar with standard as of	Cost of Living
1899	100 cts.	
1908	81	100 cts.
1922	41	81
1928	39.5	49

19. Thus from 1899 to 1928 the shrinkage of purchasing value of the dollar is to 39.5 cents or the cost of living has increased 152 per cent, and from 1908 to 1928 the shrinkage is to 49 cents or the increase in cost of living is 104 per cent. (These data are prepared from the Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics) pamphlet "Prices wholesale and Retail, and Cost of living—December, 1928." This pamphlet gives changes in cost of living from 1913 to 1928, and changes in retail cost of food from 1890 to 1928. The table for cost of living has been used as far back (to 1913) as it has been compiled, and from 1899 to 1913 the table of cost of food, which is of course a main component and an index of the cost of living).

## RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Grade	per month	per year	Total, including increments for service of over:
First	\$150	\$1,800	4 yrs. \$1,980 \$2,070 \$2,160 \$2,250
Second (Act. App't.)	120	1,440	5 yrs. 1,584 1,656 1,728 1,800
Third	99	1,188	6 yrs. 1,306.80 1,366.20 1,425.60 1,485
Fourth	84	1,008	7 yrs. 1,108.80 1,159.20 1,209.60 1,250
Fifth	66	792	8 yrs. 871.20 910.50 947.50 980
Sixth	54	648	9 yrs. 712.80 745.20 777.60 810
Seventh	36	432	10 yrs. 496.80 518.40 540 560
	21	252	11 yrs. 277.20 299.80 302.40 315

Note 1. Reenlistment gratuities, not to exceed \$200 for men of first three pay grades, or \$100 for lower grades, allowed as \$50 and \$25 respectively, times number of years in last prior enlistment.

Note 2. Quarters and subsistence allowance to enlisted men not furnished with quarters and subsistence by the Government, to be fixed by President for varying circumstances and localities, but not to exceed \$5 per day.

Note 3. Additional pay of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 per month for qualification in the use of arms.

Note 4. Pay for specialists' ratings in Army and Marine Corps, from \$3 to \$30 per month.

Note 5. Clothing allowance to men of Navy and Coast Guard of \$5 per month after the first year of first enlistment.

Note 6. Insular force of the Navy to receive one-half the pay of corresponding ratings in Navy.

## SCHEDULE RECOMMENDED FOR WARRANT AND COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICERS.

Grade	Base Pay	3 yrs.	6 yrs.	9 yrs.	12 yrs.	15 yrs.	18 yrs.	21 yrs.	24 yrs.	27 yrs.	30 yrs.
War. Off.	\$2,550	\$2,700	\$2,850	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$3,300	\$3,450	\$3,600	\$3,750	\$3,900	\$4,050
War. Off. (M.P.S.)											
Master	3,000	3,150	3,300	3,450	3,600	3,750	3,900	4,050	4,200	4,350	4,500
1st Mate	2,500	2,650	2,800	2,950	3,100	3,250	3,400	3,550	3,700	3,850	4,000
2nd Mate	2,100	2,250	2,400	2,550	2,700	2,850	3,000	3,150	3,300	3,450	3,600
Engineer	2,900	3,050	3,200	3,350	3,500	3,650	3,800	3,950	4,100	4,250	4,400
Asst. Engr.	2,500	2,650	2,800	2,950	3,100	3,250	3,400	3,550	3,700	3,850	4,000
Com. War. Off.	3,900	4,200	4,500	4,800	5,100	5,400	5,700	6,000			

(Total service in any grade)

## RECOMMENDED DEDUCTION FOR GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

(For commissioned officers and for warrant and commissioned warrant officers.)

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# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

## Peyton Commands 30th

**COL. E. G. PEYTON**, Infantry, reported for duty as Instructor, National Guard, at Atlanta, Ga., July 9. Upon reporting to Gov. Hardman, the latter handed to Col. Peyton a commission as major general, Georgia National Guard, and official notice that he has been selected to command the 30th Division.

Gen. Peyton is the first officer assigned to command this division since the relief from duty of the late Col. E. J. Williams, who during his tour of duty as instructor with the division was likewise its commander.

The 30th Division is composed of National Guard troops from the States of Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Georgia, and while the commission which Gen. Peyton now holds is in the National Guard of Georgia, it was offered him upon the request of the State authorities of the four States from which the 30th Division is drawn.

The day following his appointment Gen. Peyton, accompanied by Maj. Ralph C. Holliday, General Staff Corps, Acting Officer in Charge of National Guard affairs, Fourth Corps Area, left Atlanta to meet the Adjutants General and visit troops in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee.

At Camp Foster, near Jacksonville, Fla., the Division Commander was welcomed by Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, Adjutant General of Florida, and Col. Lewis E. Pope, commanding the 121st Infantry, Georgia National Guard.

At Camp Jackson, S. C., he was received by Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, Adjutant General of South Carolina; Brig. Gen. Henry D. Russell, commanding the 59th Infantry Brigade (30th Division), and Col. T. E. Merchant, commanding the 118th Infantry, South Carolina National Guard.

After a short visit, during which all officers present met the new Division Commander, Gen. Peyton left for Camp Glenn, N. C., where, in the absence of Brig. Gen. Metz, Col. Gordon Smith, Assistant Adjutant General of North Carolina, and Col. Don Scott, commanding the 120th Infantry, North Carolina National Guard, welcomed him.

Gen. Peyton stayed at Camp Glenn one day only, then left for Camp Peay, Tullahoma, Tenn., where he was met by Brig. Gen. William C. Boyd, Adjutant General of Tennessee, and Col. Roy S. Rochelle, commanding the 117th Infantry.

Gen. Peyton was thus able to see all the infantry regiments of his new command while they were in camp.

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## Text of Pay Board Report

(Continued from Preceding Page.) necessary allowances to the officer with dependents, and withholding them from the officer without dependents.

23. The Act sought to distribute the total compensation which an officer would receive throughout his career in such a manner as to increase his compensation, as his responsibilities and his value to the Government increase, and, at the same time, in such a manner as to allow him to meet his personal family requirements as those requirements, it was presumed, would exist at the various periods of his career. By this distribution of his compensation, it sought also to protect the officer from inadequate pay during periods of slow promotion, while protecting the Government from paying excessive amounts during periods of rapid promotion.

24. It will be noted that some of these objects are markedly at variance with the principles set forth in the preceding section.

25. For the following analysis of the Act of June 10, 1922, the personnel of the several services will be considered under the four headings of (a) Officers, including Warrant Officers, (b) Nurses, (c) Enlisted Men, (d) National Guard and Reserve Personnel.

### OFFICERS.

26. The Act divides all officers into three general groups with reference to pay. The first group is that of general or flag officers, the second group all commissioned officers below those ranks, and the third group warrant officers. Officers of corresponding grades and length of service of all services receive the same pay and allowances.

### GENERAL OR FLAG OFFICERS.

27. For the first group, the lowest grade therein, that of brigadier general, is allowed the pay of \$6,000 and certain allowances, with a maximum total pay and allowances of \$7,500; the next higher grade, major general, the pay of \$8,000, with a maximum total pay and allowances of \$9,700. The list of rear admirals of the Navy is divided for pay purposes into upper and lower halves, those in the upper half receiving the pay of major general, those in the lower that of brigadier general. Rear admirals temporarily holding the grades of admiral or vice admiral receive the sums of \$2,200 and \$500 per annum, respectively, in addition to the pay and allowances of rear admirals (upper half). By a recent law the Chief of Staff of the Army has the rank of general and receives the same addition to his annual pay as an admiral.

### WARRANT OFFICERS AND COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICERS.

28. Passing momentarily, for purposes of simplicity, to the third group, warrant officers in the Army and Marine Corps, except for certain rates for the Army Mine Planter Service, receive annual pay, irrespective of allowances, of from \$1,766 to \$2,200, and in the Navy and Coast Guard, of from \$1,836 to \$2,268. The variation of pay depends upon the length of service, toward which all enlisted or warrant service is counted. On promotion to chief or commissioned warrant officer, they receive the pay of the second pay period, after ten years as chief warrant officer that of the third pay period, and after twenty years that of the fourth, but not over a maximum of \$5,000. (Pay periods are explained in the next paragraph.)

### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS BELOW GENERAL OFFICER GRADES.

29. All other officers of the several services are in the second group. They are allocated for pay purposes into six pay periods. In each of these pay periods an annual base pay is established, ranging from \$1,500 for the first pay period by increments, generally of \$500 each (\$400 and \$600 in two cases), to \$4,000 in the sixth pay period. Although there are six grades below general officer, and six pay periods, nevertheless a single pay period does not relate exclusively to a single grade, as might be assumed, but an officer's total length of service enters into the determination of his pay period in such manner as to make it possible for an officer of any given grade to receive the pay usually applicable to the next higher, or the next lower grade by reason of, respectively, relatively long, or relatively short service. For instance a major of twelve years service will receive the pay of the third period, usually ascribed to

## S. C. Officers to Schools

OFFICERS of the Signal Corps have been designated to pursue courses in the various Service Schools as follows:

### The Signal School.

Capt. J. V. Matejka, J. A. Pierce, F. G. Miller, I. H. Treest; 1st Lts. G. A. Bicher, T. R. Horn, H. L. Vitzhum, A. M. Siler; 2nd Lts. E. B. Keller, C. T. Leeds, E. S. Mathews, D. L. Mulkey, F. W. Kunesh.

### Harvard Sch. of Business Adm.

Capt. W. B. Persons, 1st Lt. H. O. Bixby, for course in chemical engineering.

### Yale University.

For course in chemical engineering—1st Lts. H. G. Messer, C. J. King, J. S. Willis, J. D. O'Connell; 2nd Lts. E. Lenzen, R. A. Wilson.

### Army Industrial College.

Capt. J. Lawrence, E. S. Ferrand, C. and G. S. School.

Maj. H. Huston, 1st Lt. F. W. Bullock.

## ARMY MUTUAL AID

New memberships: Capt. J. P. Cromwell, A. G. D.; 2d Lt. J. W. Clinton, Inf.; Capt. J. M. Groves, Inf.; Capt. L. M. Hanna, F. A.; Capt. P. M. Ellman, C. E.; 1st Lt. B. Beall, Inf.; 1st Lt. R. P. Huff, F. A.; 2d Lt. M. H. Harwell, C. A. C.; 2d Lt. G. A. Millener, Inf.; Capt. H. P. Hollowell, Inf.; Capt. A. Swift, Inf.; 1st Lt. F. A. Henning, Jr., F. A.; 1st Lt. F. R. Chamberlain, Jr., C. A. C.; Capt. F. J. Keelty, F. D.; Maj. C. F. McKinney, Inf.

the captain's grade; of fourteen years service that of the fourth period, usually that of the major's grade, and of twenty-three years' service that of the fifth period, usually that of the lieutenant colonel's grade. This service is measured by service as a commissioned officer plus, for those commissioned at the time of the passage of the Act, many and various forms of prior service. Officers first commissioned after June 30, 1922, can count for pay purposes only active commissioned service under a Federal appointment and commissioned service in the National Guard when called out by order of the President.

### LONGEVITY INCREASES.

30. Longevity increments on base pay of 5 per cent for each three years of service, up to a maximum of 50 per cent, for thirty years' service, are granted to all commissioned officers, except in general officer grades. The same provisions and restrictions as to counting service apply as for those determining the pay periods cited above.

### ALLOWANCES.

31. All officers, commissioned and warrant, without dependents, are allowed a subsistence allowance of \$219 per year (60 cents per day). This is the only continuing allowance received by them. When on shore duty and not in government quarters, officers without dependents are given a rental allowance of \$480 in warrant grades and the first two pay periods; of \$720 in the third and fourth pay periods, and of \$960 in the fifth and sixth pay periods and general officer grades. When on field or sea duty officers without dependents are given no rental allowance.

32. The Act defines dependents as a wife, child or dependent mother, and to any officer with such dependents is allowed a subsistence allowance of \$438 in the second, third and sixth pay periods, and in general officer grades, and of \$657 in the fourth and fifth pay periods. Similarly, officers with dependents when not occupying government quarters and regardless of location of duty, receive an annual rental allowance of \$480 in warrant grade and the first pay period, \$720 in the second, \$960 in the third, \$1,200 in the fourth, and \$1,440 in the fifth and sixth pay periods and in general officer grades. These rental allowances, however, are subject to reduction to bring the maximum pay and allowances of any officer below general officer grade within a total limit of \$7,200 and of general officers to the limits noted above (paragraph 27). For example, the rental allowance received by a colonel with dependents may be as small as \$762, while that received by general officers with dependents is \$1,062 for the brigadier general and \$1,262 for the major general.

33. These subsistence and rental allowances are subject to reduction by (Please turn to Page 1006.)

## 1st Division Notes

**CAPT. JOHN T. GODFREY**, assistant Military Attaché to the British Embassy paid a visit to the C. M. T. C. Camp at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., on July 17th, 1929.

July 18th was organization day for the 26th Infantry and the anniversary of the Battle of Soissons. A baseball game and dance were held in honor of the day.

The C. M. T. Camp candidates at Fort Niagara, N. Y., recently were given a steamer trip to Toronto, Canada, as a part of their recreational program.

The Post Baseball Team of Madison Barracks, N. Y., which is a member of the Jefferson County League now occupies third place in the league, being one-half a game behind Cape Vincent team. The way the team has been climbing lately indicates that there is a bright possibility of it being in first place at the close of the season.

A reception in honor of Col. and Mrs. A. S. Williams was given by the officers and ladies of the 16th Infantry, Fort Jay, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon July 24th, 1929.

## Record In Attendance?

Troop F, 112th Cavalry, has attended nine consecutive encampments of field training and instruction of the 56th Cavalry Brigade with an attendance of 100 per cent of its officers and enlisted men at maximum maintenance strength. This Troop is stationed at Tyler, Tex., and is commanded by Capt. Royal G. Phillips, Cav., T. N. G.

Headquarters, 56th Cavalry Brigade, 809 Chronicle Bldg., Houston, Tex., would like to be advised if there is any other National Guard Company, Troop or Battery in the United States that can equal or excel this record.

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## - SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP -

Coast Guard  
Reserve Forces

## COL. LIPPINCOTT NAMED C. OF S. IN PANAMA.

**COL. AUBREY LIPPINCOTT**, Cavalry, General Staff Corps, reported to the Headquarters Panama Canal Department July 19, and was announced as Chief of Staff for the department, effective that date.

**Maj. Edward Roth, Jr.**, Adjutant General's Department, has been named adjutant general for the department, to take the place of Col. James F. McKinley, who came to Washington as Assistant to the Adjutant General.

## DETAILS TO LAW COURSES.

A RECENTLY APPROVED policy of the War Department permits the detail of a limited number of younger officers to pursue a course in law with a view to fitting them for duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department. Captains and first lieutenants may apply for this detail through channels.

Applications for detail for the academic year beginning in September should be submitted as soon as possible. Each applicant should include a comprehensive statement of his educational qualifications, legal experience and reasons for requesting detail. The commanding officer, in forwarding the application, will endorse his approval or disapproval and reasons, and also tell whether the applicant has shown special inclination, whether when he is assigned a task he is able readily to grasp what is required and to accomplish the desired result by his own efforts, whether the commanding officer relies upon the initiative and energy of the officer to exhaust the possibilities of research, and whether he is clear in thought.

## MESSAGE CENTER WILL HAVE WORLD SCOPE.

**THE ARMY MESSAGE CENTER** in Washington, central station in the War Department radio net, will link together all the important centers in the continental United States and the insular possessions before many moons have passed.

Within a few weeks WAR will be in direct daily communication with the Quarry Heights, C. Z., and be able to exchange intelligence with Manila through a relay at San Francisco. A circuit to Honolulu has been operating successfully for several weeks.

Readily adaptable to use in national emergencies, such as floods and earthquakes, the War Department net provides a vehicle for the handling of thousands of messages transmitted by 55 separate branches of the Government.

The system saved the Government \$263,000 in message tolls during the last fiscal year. It has been self-supporting since 1923.

Maintenance of the network requires a force of 500 men, including radio operators, maintenance men and supply and technical workers. Thirty enlisted men and ten civilians are employed at WAR.

## TRADE BOARD'S ENCOURAGEMENT TO N. G. PLEASURES ADAMS.

**THE ACTION** of the Charleston, S. C., Board of Trade in recommending that employers encourage their employees to enter the National Guard and allow them leave of absence without loss of pay, was commended in a recent letter of Secretary of the Navy C. F. Adams to the president of the board, Mr. J. Gilmore Smith.

"I am greatly pleased to note the action taken by your committee," Mr. Adams wrote, in part, "since the Navy is concerned with a similar problem in connection with the U. S. Naval Reserve, a component part of the Navy available for mobilization in the event of war or national emergency. During the summer months, when the Naval Reserve is conducting its training on vessels of the Navy, the inability of numerous employed members to report for this training by reason of their failure to effect satisfactory leave or absence arrangements with their employers detracts in no small measure from the efficiency of the organization as a whole. This condition, if remedied, would add or injure them financially in any way. I venture to express the hope considerably to the effectiveness of the Naval Reserve."

"It is apparent that great assistance would be rendered the Naval Reserve in the recruiting and training of its members were employers in general to realize the importance of these co-related branches of the first lines of national defense and lend their encouragement to their employees becoming members thereof and carrying out their obligations without jeopardizing their positions or injuring themselves financially in any way."

## FLEW FROM C. Z. TO TEXAS IN 20 HOURS

**L**T. W. T. LARSON, A. C., one of the officers detailed to Wright Field for the Navigation School course, and Lt. L. J. Carr, A. C., enjoy the distinction of being the only fliers to accomplish the often attempted feat of flying from France Field to Kelly Field, a distance of 2,030 miles, within 24 hours. This they did on July 21st, without advance preparation and despite unfavorable take-off weather and such obstacles as high mountain peaks. The total time was 21 hours, 20 minutes; flying time, 19 hours, 45 minutes.

## COMPUTES NAVY DEATH CRASH LOSS AT \$200,000

**WRITING** in the current issue of the Journal of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Lt. C. B. Harper, C. C., Bureau of Aeronautics, computes the average cost to the Navy of a fatal plane crash involving a Naval aviator at \$200,000, including the cost of the plane, the training of the victim, and the pension that must be paid to his family.

Spins, which may occur with the most experienced and versatile fliers, are responsible for most crashes, Lt. Harper declares. He adds:

"The United States Navy Department has conducted many experiments with wing slots of various types. A Vought Corsair was put into both normal and flat spins and when the slots were unlocked they opened with a bang and brought the plane out of the spin."

"In another recent test an airplane was put into a 'snap stall' at 10,000 feet altitude and was whipped into a very fast and smooth-power spin. After about thirty turns the plane went into a flat spin, but was brought out at 3,000 feet, when it was safely leveled off."

## "UNCONSCIOUS SOLDIER" WANTS BACK PAY

**W**D. BEARCE of Kansas City, Mo., recently discovered that he had been one of Uncle Sam's stalwart defenders for a period of 12 years, and, evidently believing that even the inadvertent laborer is worthy of his hire, will now seek back pay, according to an item in the New York Times.

Two months after enlistment in 1917, Bearce received a paper which he assumed to be a discharge. Apparently it wasn't, for when he attempted recently to join the American Legion it was found that he had had no discharge, and hence was still, technically, in the Army. A discharge was issued to him by the War Department bearing date of June 28 of this year.

## 12 OF N. A. CLASS GO TO U. S. S. NEW MEXICO

**T**WELVE junior officers of the Naval Academy class of '29 have gone to the U. S. S. New Mexico. The Ensigns have been assigned to divisions as follows:

J. P. Carty, Asst. Navigator; W. S. Denham, T Div; J. B. Berkley, C (Radio) Div; L. P. Carver, C ((Signal) Div; R. D. McGinnis, F Div; H. C. Bernet, Engineers; John Andrews, Jr., R Div; W. B. Epps, Engineers; D. Carlson, 3rd Div; M. M. Martin, Engineers; E. Roughton, F. Div; and (S. C.) C. A. Meeker, S Div. Ensigns Epps, Meeker and Roughton were all notable wrestlers at the Academy and Ensign Bernet was a member of the basketball team so their help will be appreciated by the whole ship's company at the smokers.

## U. OF ILL. WOULD START AIR SCHOOL.

**A**CAMPAIGN has been started by the Champaign News-Gazette for the founding of a complete aeronautical engineering college at the University of Illinois, a project cordially favored by Dr. David Kinley, president of the University. During the World War 3,625 students attended the school of military aeronautics at this institution. In 1919 Dr. Kinley wrote Secretary of War Baker suggesting a complete school of "instruction, research and practice" of aeronautics. To this suggestion Secretary Baker reacted favorably, but Secretary Weeks, with whom the subject was subsequently taken up, informed Dr. Kinley that the project was impracticable, the location being unfavorable for all-year flying.

The University R. O. T. C. has an Air Corps unit taking both the primary and advanced courses. At least \$250,000 would have to be raised to establish the proposed school, Dr. Kinley said.

## LT. ERSKINE NAMED AIDE TO PRESIDENT HOOVER

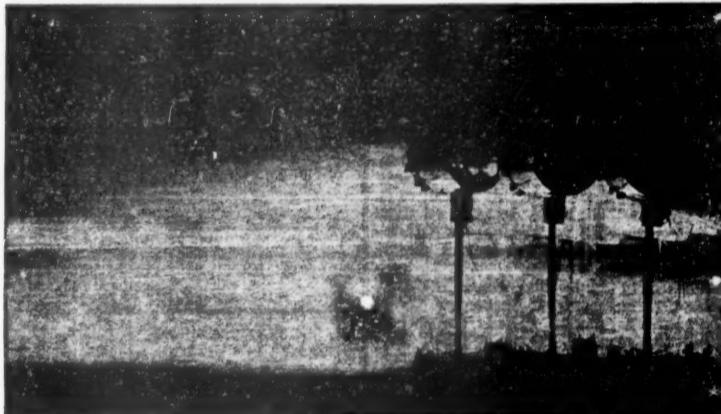
**A**CCORDING to Navy Orders issued this week, Lt. W. E. G. Erskine, who has been on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has been detailed as an aide at the White House, in addition to his other duties.

Lt. Erskine was born July 27, 1896, in the State of Massachusetts, and entered the Naval Academy from Missouri in 1914. He was commissioned an ensign on June 29, 1917.

## SOUCEK TO SEEK TO REGAIN ALTITUDE RECORD

**S**OME time next week Lt. Apollo Soucek, U. S. N. will make an attempt to regain his crown as holder of the altitude record for airplanes which was wrested from him by a German aviator with a record of 40,000, approximately 1,000 feet above that made last year by the Navy flier.

Plans for making the flight this week were changed by the failure of certain spare parts to arrive on schedule. As soon as they are installed he will be ready for his attempt at the record.



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# THE U. S. NAVY - THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## Navy Analyzes Personnel

**A**N INTERESTING analysis of the enlisted personnel situation in the Navy for the fiscal year 1930 has been issued by the Bureau of Navigation in the form of a circular letter to all ships and stations.

**Strength**—Funds under "Pay, Navy," will provide for, not to exceed an average of 85,190 enlisted men during the fiscal year 1930. This includes 690 men on duty in naval hospitals for Veterans' Bureau patients. The number on board on June 30, 1929, was 85,284.

### Replacements to Be 5,464

**Recruiting**—Expirations of enlistment during the fiscal year 1930 will amount to about 18,213. If 70 per cent of these reenlist, about 5,464 losses from this cause will have to be replaced. In addition, about 8,988 is estimated as the number of losses from other causes to be expected during the year. This gives a total of about 14,452 replacements to be made during the year by first enlistments. These first enlistments will be recruited at a steady rate throughout the year so far as practicable.

**Advancements**—It is planned to continue the present system of promotion during the coming fiscal year—viz., advancements of qualified men by commanding officers to fill vacancies in allowances in as many individual ratings (other than chief petty officers) as conditions permit. On account of the limited funds at the disposal of the Bureau, it will be impossible to authorize advancements in excess of the above numbers. The advancements to chief petty officer ratings will be controlled in the Bureau as heretofore. Commanding officers are enjoined to follow strictly the requirements of the Bureau Manual and circular letters relative to advancements to prevent unauthorized promotions and subsequent disapprovals by the Bureau.

**Eligibility List**—The eligibility list, with the exception of those for Chief Carpenter's Mate, Chief Shipfitter, Chief Storekeeper, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate, Aviation Chief Metalsmith, Aviation Chief Carpenter's Mate, and Chief Photographer, will be exhausted in the near future. A small increase in the allowed number of chief petty officers results from the increase of the total strength of the Navy for the fiscal year 1930. The rate of promotion of chief petty officers, except aviation ratings and those already mentioned, has been higher during the last fiscal year than in the past few years.

**Petty Officers**—Based on the 1930 allowances, on June 30, 1929, there was a shortage of 838 petty officers. The allocation of students to Service Schools has been increased to 2,300 to assist the forces afloat in overcoming those shortages. This is the maximum number that can be assigned to the Service Schools within the funds available.

**Reenlistments**—Reenlistments and extensions averaged for the fiscal year 1929, 72.8 per cent. It is anticipated that about 70 per cent will be the figure for 1930.

**Distribution**—Realizing the problems of the forces afloat, the greatest possible permanency of personnel continues to be the aim and object in enlisted personnel distributions.

**Training**—Of the 61,648 men on sea duty during the coming year, about 10,000 will be of less than one year's service. Intensive efforts to train and assimilate these men must be continued by the forces afloat.

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## Text of Pay Board Report

(Continued from Page 1004.)  
Presidential order if any material decrease in the cost of living occurs, but they may not be increased above the figures cited.

### RETIRING PAY.

34. For officers retired after July 1, 1922, the schedules of the Act were made applicable in computing the retired pay, but not for those retired before that date. (This provision was extended in 1926 to cover also all officers retired before July 1, 1922.)

35. Retired officers below general officer grade receive full pay and allowances when on active duty; those of general officer grades receive no increase of their retired pay whatsoever when performing active duty.

## Appoint Navy Dentists

**A**S a result of the examinations held from July 8 to July 16, the following have been appointed to Lieutenant (jg) in the Navy Dental Corps:

C. E. Allen, C. C. DeFord, C. F. Hoyt, R. A. Lowry, F. V. Tully, L. R. Vaughan, C. F. Woodard.

It may be of interest that, of the 74 authorizations issued to candidates for this examination, only 59 appeared and but 24 qualified physically.

It is hoped the remaining five vacancies will be filled in another examination to be held in Washington, D. C., early in 1930.

### PAY TABLE.

36. The following table shows the several pay periods of commissioned officers below general officer grades and of commissioned warrant officers, and the grouping of the grades of officers therein. It should be noted that the second column "base pay" is subject to longevity increases, for such service as may be counted for pay purposes, of 5 per cent for each three years' service, up to a maximum of 50 per cent.

Pay Period	Base pay (without longev- ity in- creases)	Allowances (with dependents)		Allowances (without depend- ents) Rental Subsist- ence when not on field or sea duty)	Grades
		Rental	Subsist- ence		
1	\$1,500	\$ 480	\$219	\$480	\$219
2	2,000	720	438	480	219
3	2,400	960	438	720	219
4	3,000	1,200	657	720	219
5	3,500	1,440	657	960	219
6	4,000	1,440	657	960	219

NOTE: Total of pay and allowances of all officers below general officer grade cannot exceed \$7,200; when such total of base pay, longevity increases, rental allowances and subsistence allowances would otherwise exceed that figure, the allowances are reduced accordingly.

### NURSES.

37. The pay of nurses of the Army and the Navy, but not of the Public Health Service, is provided for in a single schedule. This schedule allows annual pay with increases for length of service as follows:

Service.	Pay.
First three years	\$840
Second three years	1,080
Third three years	1,380
Thereafter	1,560

Additional pay is provided for chief nurses at \$600 a year, for assistant superintendents, directors and assistant directors, \$1,500, and for superintendents of the Nurse Corps, \$2,500.

38. Nurses are allowed the subsistence allowance and, when not quartered by the Government, the rental allowance authorized for officers of the first pay period, \$219 and \$480, respectively.

### ENLISTED MEN.

39. Seven pay grades of enlisted men, varying from \$21 to \$126 monthly in base pay were established for the four services having enlisted men. For the Army and Marine Corps an increase of 5 per cent of the base pay for each four years of service, up to a maximum of 25 per cent, was allowed, for the Navy and Coast Guard, 10 per cent after the first four years and 5 per cent for each four years thereafter, again not to exceed 25 per cent. Certain reenlistment gratuities up to a maximum of \$200 were authorized. Although the pay schedule for the Army and Marine Corps is in certain pay grades (see below) somewhat lower than that for the Navy and Coast Guard and the longevity increases reach the maximum for the latter sooner, this apparent discrepancy is offset partially by existing allowances for clothing. Certain specialists' ratings carrying from \$3 to \$30 a month were authorized for the Army and the Marine Corps for skilled men of the sixth and seventh pay grades in lieu of higher grades with greater pay provided for in other services for comparable duties. Certain small additions ranging from \$1 to a maximum of \$5 per month are allowed in all services for qualification in the use of "arms," such as rifles, guns and fire control instruments.

The following table summarizes

the pay schedules of enlisted men:  
Base Pay.

Pay Grade.	Army and Marine Corps.	Navy and Coast Guard.
7	21	21
6	30	36
5	42	54
4	54	60
3	72	72
2	84	84
1 (Acting).	99	99
1	126	126

Notes—(a) Longevity credits, Army and Marine Corps, 5 per cent for four years; maximum, 25 per cent. Navy and Coast Guard—10 per cent first four years; 5 per cent for four years thereafter; maximum, 25 per cent.

(b) Specialists' ratings—Army and Marine Corps, \$3 to \$30.

### NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE PERSONNEL.

41. The Act allows officers of the National Guard or of the Reserve Forces of any of the Services pay and allowances when authorized to receive Federal pay of the six pay periods according to the six officer grades below general officer. That is to say, an officer corresponding to a second lieutenant receives the pay of the first period, an officer corresponding to a first lieutenant that of the second period, and so on, to an officer corresponding to a colonel, the pay of the sixth period. Certain rules are established by the Act as to the service which these officers may count toward longevity increases. Armory and drill pay and administrative duty pay for National Guard personnel, when not in the service of the United States are provided.

42. The pay of reserve warrant officers and enlisted men is not covered by this Act, but by other legislation in which it is fixed as that of corresponding grades in the Regular Services.

### ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

43. Further provisions of the Act allow the following:

a. 50 per cent increase of pay for all personnel detailed to duty involving flying. (A subsequent Act allows certain increases for submarine duty in the Navy.)

b. Mileage of 8 cents per mile for all officers traveling under orders without troops; trans-

(Please turn to Next Page.)

## Traveling Rules Outlined

**A**CIRCULAR letter has been issued by the Bureau of Navigation covering instructions governing passenger transportation for Naval officers, enlisted men and dependents. The letter gives the result of a compilation of information gathered from officers at different stations as to the amount of allowance which should be made for the transfer of men and baggage.

The military agreements have been renewed for the fiscal year and the west coast agreements covering division of military passenger business among the rail and boat lines between San Francisco and vicinity and Southern California, and Los Angeles, San Pedro and San Diego have been continued in effect.

The contracts with the Colonial Navigation Company and the Hartford and New York Transportation Company have been renewed and business should be divided between the two lines. The cost of transportation via the Old Dominion and Merchants and Miners is less than by rail and transfers should be made by the boats whenever practicable.

The contract with the Panama Pacific Line covering transfers between the East and West Coasts at \$90.00 per man has been renewed. When the schedule is convenient, and the longer time by boat is not a vital factor, such as transfer prior to discharge, furnish accommodations by boat.

A number of stations submit requisitions to the Bureau covering the purchase of street car tokens or other local transportation. Some of these requisitions are for considerable amounts. So far, the Bureau has not required any specific accounting, as this would involve considerable detail work. It is requested, however, that these expenditures be minimized as much as practicable; otherwise, it may be necessary to require detailed reports.

When commercial travel is authorized outside the continental limits of the United States transportation will be furnished as follows:

In vessels flying the U. S. Flag when possible. Business should be equitably divided among all competing lines under the U. S. flag. From the East Coast to the Canal Zone, or return, the Panama Railroad Line will be used if practicable.

As a general rule, only first class accommodations (cabin class steamers will be accounted first class) will be booked. However, on some steamers which cannot be specified, second class or intermediate class should be furnished to dependents accompanying petty officers in order that families will not be separated.

With the exception of officers of flag rank, in which case a separate stateroom is permissible, more than minimum first class transportation will not be furnished officers or dependents, unless such accommodations are not available due to prior reservations (and then only when impracticable to hold the traveler until the following vessel), or unless the available minimum first class is manifestly unsuitable to the station of the traveler. Higher published rates may be paid when circumstances warrant.

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**Text of Pay Board Report**

(Continued from Preceding Page.)  
portation and either actual expenses or per diem allowances in lieu thereof, allowable for officers performing repeated travel.

e. Saving clause preventing reduction of existing pay of any officer or enlisted man by the operation of the Act.

44. In the subparagraphs which follow the principles deduced by the Board are explained and their relation to existing laws discussed.

**45. RENTAL AND SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES SHOULD BE CONSOLIDATED WITH PAY INTO A SINGLE ITEM DESIGNATED "PAY."** (Pr. a.)

Personnel of the Government Services may be paid under two basic contrasting theories, which may be summarized as, first, the earned salary, and second, the living wage. The Board believes that only the first of these is sound for the Services. In recent years, however, and particularly in the 1922 Pay Act, the trend of legislation has been toward the second, the living wage. In 1922 there was an exhaustive inquiry, in the hearings of the then existent Joint Committee, into the actual living expenses of officers, and the resultant Act stipulated certain amounts payable to the personnel as "pay" and then added complex "rental" and "subsistence" allowances, widely varying for officers on four interlocking bases of grade, length of service, dependents, and location of duty. Thus, taking one grade only for an example, a major might receive as allowances:

a. If with no legally defined dependents and on field or sea duty, or occupying government quarters, \$219.

b. If with legally defined dependents and occupying government quarters:

(1) If less than 14 years' service, \$438.

(2) If over 14 years' service, \$657.

c. If with no legally defined dependents (wife, child or dependent mother) and not on field or sea duty and not occupying government quarters:

(1) If of less than 23 years' service, \$939.

(2) If over 23 years' service, \$1,179.

d. If with dependents and on field or sea duty, or on shore duty but not occupying government quarters:

(1) If with less than 14 years' service, \$1,398.

(2) If between 14 and 23 years' service, \$1,857.

(3) If over 23 years' service, \$2,097.

Eight different rates of allowances payable to officers of a single grade. Similar complications and variations exist in the other grades.

This wide range in allowances for a single grade, in the endeavor to pay officers to meet living expenses, supposedly, but by no means necessarily, varying in accordance with the conditions of grade, length of service, dependents and location of duty, is not based upon the worth to the Government of the officer, and is ineffective in accomplishing its purpose since the needs of the individual officers do not always vary according to the standard conditions thus legislatively set down. The only complete and perfect system of paying an officer according to his living expenses would require every officer to submit a budget, to be approved by competent reviewing authorities, and his emoluments fixed thereby. This is obviously impracticable. Furthermore, the procedure necessary to establish the right of the unmarried officer to receive the allowance for dependents has become so formidable and so inquisitorial as to arouse intense dissatisfaction among this class of officers. The attention of the Board has been called to several cases (and there are doubtless many others) where the officer has foregone this allowance rather than expose his dependent mother to the humiliation of laying before the public in an official document such intimate details of her life as are required by the form devised by the Comptroller General for the establishment of dependency in such a case.

Sound logic requires that an officer should be paid for his value to the Government, without regard to his family status, not for his expenses of existence, and simplicity of administration requires that the amount granted him be considered as "pay" and not a complex admixture of "pay" and varying "allowances."

**46. PAY SHOULD BE BASED FUNDAMENTALLY ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES INHERENT IN PAY—HED TO CUM.**

**THE GRADE HELD AND ON THE NORMAL SERVICE TO BE EXPECTED OF AN OFFICER HOLDING SUCH GRADE.** (Pr. b.)

The responsibilities borne by an officer at any particular time and those which in an emergency he may be rightfully expected to bear, and the

service performed by him for the benefit of the Government are the only justification for his pay. These responsibilities are in the main indicated by the grade of the officer, since in a military service increase in importance of duties ordinarily correspond with advancement in grade. Pay, therefore, should be based fundamentally on the grade of the officer.

At present, under the pay period system, the method of determining an officer's rate of pay is unduly complicated, and the grade of the officer is of less importance in the determination thereof than is his length of service. Thus, the grade of major merely indicates that the officer's base pay may be either \$2,400, \$3,000, or \$3,500 (see paragraph 36), and his length of service must be known in order to determine the appropriate base pay. Again, when the 5 per cent increase for each three years of service are applied to the base pay for each length of service group, the respective ranges of pay within the three groups become (1) \$2,400 to \$2,880, (2) \$3,600 to \$4,050, and (3) \$4,725 to \$5,250. It is evident that length of service enters twice into the determination of the rate of pay and that pay is not based fundamentally on grade.

With the pay ranges now in effect in the several grades, it is possible, in a single service, for an officer with relatively long service counted for pay purposes, to receive more "pay," irrespective of allowances, than officers of less such service one and two grades senior to him. For example, a captain of over 30 years' service for pay purposes receives \$4,500, while a lieutenant colonel of 18 years' service receives \$3,900. And when these variations in "pay" are combined with the variations in allowances noted in the preceding paragraph (which for a major vary from \$219 to \$2,097), it becomes possible for an officer to receive more total compensation than officers three and even four grades senior to him.

While it is desirable that, in a military service, pay be based fundamentally on grade, still in a joint pay schedule applicable to several services with very different systems of promotion, this is difficult of accomplishment with fairness to all. However, such extreme situations as are possible under existing law can be avoided, first, by decreasing the pay ranges of the several grades, and, second, by the elimination of allowances.

**47. A BASE PAY SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR EACH GRADE WITH INCREASES FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE THEREIN.** (Pr. c.)

It is to be presumed that, other things being equal, all officers bear equal responsibilities upon entrance to a new grade, and that these responsibilities on the average are greater than those of the next lower grade. Also, in the preceding subparagraph, it was shown that provision for more than one base pay in a single grade helps make it possible for an officer to receive more total compensation than officers from one to four grades senior to him in his own service, and makes the determination of pay unnecessarily complicated. It is therefore most desirable that a single base pay be established for each grade.

After an officer serves for a period in grade and his experience in that grade increases, his responsibilities normally become greater by reason of the assignment to him of more important duties. In return for these more important services and for the increased value of the officer, minor increases should be granted for service prior to his advancement to the next higher grade. In a pay schedule based on pay in grade, these increases should be granted for service in the grade; but, in one based to any degree on total length of service, they should be granted on such service.

The present pay schedule provides both longevity increments on the base pay of 5 per cent for each three years of service, and also larger increments occurring after the 5th, 10th, 17th, 23rd and 30th years of service in the five lowest grades, respectively, which serve to raise the pay from one pay period to the next. In this connection, it should be noted that it is only by chance that, under existing laws, an officer can receive a promotion and a material increase in his pay simultaneously. For example, a captain in the third pay period (the usual one for a captain) passes to the fourth pay period (the usual one for a major) upon the completion of 17 years of service, regardless of whether his promotion to the grade occurs before or after this time. Under existing law, then, it is usual that officers upon promotion to a grade do not receive any increase of pay therewith, and as a result there is a growing tendency in the Services to fail to appreciate the importance of a promotion and the in-

creased responsibilities which necessarily are inherent in the higher grade.

**48. WHEN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS ARE FURNISHED AN OFFICER A RENTAL VALUE SHOULD BE DEDUCTED FROM HIS PAY.** (Pr. d.)

Certain posts and stations are fitted with Government quarters for assignment to officers. Government quarters are not the general rule throughout all services, and the majority of officers are not provided therewith. These quarters are an expense, both for construction and upkeep, to the Government and represent to the officer occupant a substantial financial benefit. A deduction from the officer's pay for their use is therefore proper. At present this deduction is accomplished by withholding the allowance for rental, which varies from \$480 to \$1,440, but, as noted earlier, the system of allowances is objectionable, and it is preferable in principle that the officer reimburse the Government by deduction from his pay for quarters, rather than that the Government should furnish him a rental allowance when not in such quarters; particularly since the occupancy of quarters is the unusual rather than the usual status of officers in general throughout all the Services.

For nurses and also for enlisted men, however, whose normal status is living in hospitals or barracks, respectively, the provision of an allowance for lodging when this is not actually provided by the Government is considered appropriate.

**49. NO OFFICER SHOULD RECEIVE MORE PAY THAN ANY OTHER SENIOR TO HIM.** (Pr. e.)

Since responsibility and consequent return in service to the Government is based upon grade and also rank within the grade, the remuneration rendered by the Government in return for service to it should be so arranged that senior officers will receive more pay than their juniors. Furthermore, since the natural and human estimation of an officer's value is based in part upon his pay, any system which pays junior officers more than their seniors detracts from the respect and authority of the senior, and is to some degree subversive of discipline.

As noted above, under the present system it is possible not only for officers within one grade of a single service to be drawing more pay and allowances than their seniors in that grade, but also more than many of their seniors in one, two, three, and even four grades above. A striking case in point is the recent fact that a lieutenant of the Navy was receiving \$6,357 a year, \$138 more than the rear admiral, four grades above him, in command of a force composed of 38 destroyers, one cruiser and two repair ships, on one of which the lieutenant was serving in, necessarily, because of his rank, a subordinate capacity.

This situation, though unusual in so marked a degree, is in lesser degree, with a disparity of but one or two grades involved, a frequent condition of affairs in many of the Services, and countless examples could be cited. It is in the violation of this cardinal principle that the Joint Service Pay Act is most at fault and that its effect is injurious to the efficiency and morale of the Services. As stated above (paragraph 46), this condition is difficult to eliminate in a pay schedule applicable to several services, but it can be ameliorated by having only one base pay for each grade, by strictly limiting the types of prior service not counted for rank that may be counted for pay purposes, and by the elimination of allowances.

**50. PAY SHOULD BE ADEQUATE, BASED ON THE CURRENT PURCHASING VALUE OF THE DOLLAR, TO ENABLE AN OFFICER AT ALL TIMES TO GIVE HIS BEST THOUGHT TO THE SERVICE RATHER THAN TO PROBLEMS OF EXISTENCE.** (Pr. f.)

Although all human life has been characterized as a struggle for existence, yet unquestionably the best return in service can be obtained from an officer who, while maintaining himself and his family in a modest state suitable to his status as an officer of the Government, and without the necessity of other income than that received from his Government, is yet free to devote his primary and undivided attention to his duties. Up to and including the pre-war years this condition obtained, but the cost of living has now mounted to such a point, as evidenced by the comparative table earlier presented in this report, that the purchasing value of the officer's dollar has dwindled to 39.5 per cent of the 1899 dollar and 49 per cent of the 1908 dollar. If it is presumed that those schedules as established provided for the proper remuneration of officers, then their present pay is by no means adequate. This is evidenced in concrete

form by the actual difficulties of existence confronted by the officers in all Services. The Board has refrained from lengthening its report by including therein evidence of the many individual cases of inadequate pay which have come to its attention, but it is convinced that the difficulty of making both ends meet is real and vital, and the fact that it has not earlier been stressed by the Board in the development of principles has been that a sound basis of payment for service rendered has first been discussed. Once that is established, the adequacy of the pay may and must be secondarily determined.

**51. THE PAY OF OFFICERS OF HIGHER GRADES SHOULD BE COMMENSURATE WITH THE DIGNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THEIR POSITION, AND SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE REMUNERATION OF A SUCCESSFUL CAREER IN CIVIL LIFE.** (Pr. g.)

In order that officers of the greatest ability should be provided with an adequate incentive to remain in the service, and that the public appreciation of their value as measured by their pay may be proper, it is obvious that officers of the higher grades should be paid commensurately with those at the top of civilian professions. This is certainly not the case at present, where in three of the services the highest permanent pay is restricted to a maximum of \$9,700 and in the others to a maximum of \$7,200. Furthermore, there is little or no increase for those attaining the higher grades, since majors and lieutenant colonels may receive a total of \$7,200, colonels are limited to \$7,200, brigadier generals to \$7,500, and major generals to \$9,700.

**52. THE PAY OF ANY PERSON ON THE RETIRED LIST SHOULD BE BASED UPON THE PAY OF PERSONS OF LIKE GRADE ON THE ACTIVE LIST.** (Pr. h.)

Under the laws governing retirement, an officer upon transfer to the retired list receives a certain fraction, usually varying from one-half to three-fourths (as prescribed by the specific law in the case of his retirement), of his active duty "pay." These laws are in the main of long standing, and the fraction established by them originally applied to a "pay" proportionately much larger, because of the smaller allowances, in the total emoluments received by the officer than is the case at present. In consequence of the relatively low proportion of pay as compared with allowances in the Joint Service Pay Act, the actual fraction of his previous active duty compensation which the retired officer is granted, is very much less than the fraction set forth in the law. Thus, a major of 14 years' service drawing \$5,457, of which \$3,600 is pay and \$1,857 allowances, will, if retired on three-fourths "pay" as for physical disability, receive only \$2,700, less than one-half his total active duty compensation.

Again, changes in the pay of the active list which are based in large part upon the decreased purchasing power of the dollar, should similarly apply to the retired list, since the retired officer is to a large extent subject to the same expenses and conditions of living as the active officer. The Pay Act of 1922 did not permit officers then on the retired list to base their retired pay upon its rates, and it was not until four years later that legislation to this effect was enacted.

**53. RETIRED PERSONNEL ON ACTIVE DUTY SHOULD RECEIVE THE PAY THEY WOULD RECEIVE IF ON THE ACTIVE LIST.** (Pr. i.)

The desirability of this is obvious. It is now in effect under existing law except in the case of officers above the rank of colonel. Although this restriction may have been originally provided to prevent retaining flag and general officers on active duty after retirement, yet the actual result is to prevent the employment with any recompense of able officers in temporary or semi-permanent duties where their experience is of great value to the Government. As an example, a retired rear admiral attended the Geneva Limitation of Arms Conference as a delegate on several occasions, but at all times was drawing a total of \$6,000 per annum, over \$800 a year less than his aide, a commander, 24 years younger, two grades junior and with no major re-

(Please turn to Page 1012.)

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it. The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.

From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1929

*"The necessity for an officer to maintain a certain standard of living . . . often requires the expenditure monthly of a sum considerably in excess of his pay."*—HEARINGS BEFORE SPECIAL PAY COMMITTEE, 1921.

**T**HROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY there has appeared definite and strong objection to any program which contemplates actual weakening of our National Defense. We are justified in making this statement by reports we have received from correspondents and by our own observation. This is an encouraging fact for the Services, and that it is realized at the White House is shown by the action of the President in taking Army and Navy officers to his fishing camp over the week-end and the discussion of military and naval affairs which occurred there.

**T**HE FIGHT AGAINST the President's announced program was precipitated by the declarations of Senator Hale and Mr. Britten that he was violating the law when he postponed the construction of the three cruisers authorized at the last session of Congress. Mr. Hoover has been proclaiming the importance of law enforcement, and has in operation a Commission to devise a method of assuring it. Moreover, Mr. Hoover took an oath to enforce the law. We cannot see how he can select the laws to be enforced. It is just as important for the morale of the country for him to obey the law to construct cruisers as it is for him to insist that the Volstead Act be enforced, although the enforcement of the latter has been accompanied by killings.

**T**HES PRESIDENT IS acting on the assurance of naval parity with Great Britain. Does this mean that the British Government will scrap ships actually in service in order to make her fleet equal with ours? If so, the country will be satisfied. But it looks to us as though Premier MacDonald is assuring us of parity, knowing that even with the cruisers under construction and authorized we will not have the parity with his Government which he so loudly prates. In other words, we fear that when the smoke screen of words is dissipated, we will find, as at the Washington Conference of 1922, we have given away actuality for specious assertions.

The country must not forget that parity was, shall we say granted? to us in 1922. Mr. Hughes surrendered American sea dominance, agreed to scrap 723,540 tons of warships building and to throw away \$436,800,000, and accepted in return loud voiced assurance of naval equality and the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance. The ink on the conventions was hardly dry before Great Britain began to build cruisers, the category not covered in words. Thus she continued her superiority.

**L**EAD NO ONE be fooled. British statesmen will never surrender that superiority. The President has stopped the laying of the keels of three cruisers—such action costs money to the taxpayer—and Premier MacDonald has suspended work on two cruisers. In addition, the construction of a submarine depot ship and two submarines has been abandoned. Has anything been done with respect to the scrapping of cruisers in service? If so, we haven't heard of it.

Perhaps that yardstick about which they talk so incessantly will cause this to be done. Perhaps! It was our understanding that the naval experts of the two nations would fashion the yardstick, and then the statesmen would get busy. We are wrong as to procedure.

It is the statesmen who are doing the scrapping first, and then later we will have the yardstick. By that time the mischief will have been done, and poor old Uncle Sam will be left holding the bag, as in 1922. It's a great world!

**T**HES PRESIDENT has not forgotten the Army in this scheme of reduction of military and naval expenses. We are in entire sympathy, as we said last week, with the idea of eliminating the obsolete, IF THERE IS ANYTHING OF THE KIND. But we insist strenuously that the strength of the Army be not diminished. It is too small as it is. Japan has announced she will cut her army expenses, but if the Manchurian question should reflare up, the cut will not be made. Moreover, she calls her young men to the colors when she wishes, and does not need a declaration of war by her Diet, as does the United States. The Continental Powers of Europe forced from this Government an expression of unconcern as to their development and maintenance of Reserves, a decided change from the position originally assumed by us in expectation of a naval limitation, which, of course, would affect naval reserves.

**T**HERE ARE TWO features of the Army-Navy-Marine Corps situation to which we ask Mr. Hoover to give his particular attention—those of pay and promotion. We want economy in the Services, but we want contentment, too. We believe from the past utterances of the President, utterances before those in connection with the Kellogg Peace Pact celebration, that he is in favor of National Defense. Business man as he is he knows that National Defense cannot be effective unless those in control or members of it are contented. The pay and promotion system in force in the Services is deplorable, and is cause of intense dissatisfaction. We hope Mr. Hoover will consider this matter, and if he does we can prophesy he will come to the same conclusion the two Houses of Congress did with respect to promotion, and as the Inter-departmental Pay Board did with respect to pay. It will be the duty of the Commission appointed to investigate Army conditions to report on things obsolete, and in this connection we call their attention to the pay and promotion system.

Chairman Reed, of the Senate Military Committee, has the right slant on the situation. He attributes the greater costs of our National Defense to the comparatively higher pay and better rations of the American soldier and sailor. In speaking of higher pay, Mr. Reed was unquestionably making a comparison with the pittance paid by foreign governments to their drafted men. The Pennsylvanian knows that the wages disbursed to our officers and men are far out of line with the high cost of living in the United States. The American people have adopted a new principle, which has resulted in our prosperity. That is high wages to our workingmen. Those high wages enable the purchase of necessities and luxuries, which in turn keeps the factories going at high speed, and, of course, has caused costs to mount. The Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps have remained static in the matter of pay, but they, too, have to buy at the higher costs.

**M**MR. PRESIDENT, anything that will tend to prevent war we want; that is a possibility of the Kellogg Pact, and we are for it. But, let us not lose sight of the fact that a nation that depends upon itself is a nation protected. Let us have a national defense which will be adequate and effective, and let us not take the road to destruction by steps contemplating a spurious parity upon the seas and too small a force within the Continental United States and at our vital points, Panama and Hawaii.

## Service Humor

### Enlisted Men's Mess.

Ye gods, Prunehoggle, take that spoon out of your coffee.

There, there, Sgt., the spoon won't rust.

Hey, K. P.! these eggs ain't fresh. Don't look so dumb-founded; I mean the ones on the platter, not those on the benches.

Them eggs is, too, fresh, Sgt. Giesboppa; why they just came from the country this morning.

What country, Australia?

Well, I can look up their pedigrees if you're so particular.

Yeh, look up their fathers' biographies; you'll probably find them in Plutarch's "Lives."

How did you order your steak, Sgt.?

By word of mouth. I see now I should have made a written requisition yesterday. Well, gimme sausages.

Sgt., is sausages healthy?

I guess so, Prunehoggle; anyhow, I never seem any of them taking pills. Except—say, you was to the doctor today, wasn't you?

Yeh; it was an outrage. All he did was ask me a couple of questions and collect ten bucks.

Did he take your pulse?

No, he left me that.

I hear you're getting married again, Prunehoggle.

Oh no, not already. Next time I get married, my wife's going to have two servants.

You and who else?

Anyhow, I won't get a wife like my last one. Everyone would take advantage of her. They even sold her tough flour at the grocers.

Tough flour?

Yeh; and I couldn't get my teeth through the pies she made with it. How come you don't wear them swell civies you bought last week when you're on leave?

I had bum luck with them clothes. The first deep breath I took half the buttons popped off, and with the second breath the other buttons went.

Oh, one of them two-pants suits, eh? By the way, Prunehoggle, the wife wants to thank you for that lovely wedding present you sent us. She says she'll think of you every time she eats out of it.

That's nice of her, but eating out of a cuckoo clock is going to require all her attention. Say, Sgt., in this amazoor show you're getting up, change the order of appearances, will you? I don't feel like going on right after the monkey act.

Yeh, I'd better change it, at that. The audience might think it's an encore. I bet your act goes over big. Is that right, Prunehoggle, you were talking over a movie contract with Zupstein, the producer?

You said it; a long talk. When we got finished he could hardly move his arms. Say, what were you razzing that farmer for this morning?

Well, you know that tree we were standing in front of? I told him he was using phooey cultivation methods. Why I bet he won't get five bushels of apples from that tree.

I'm afraid to take you up. It's a quince tree. Sgt., is that true they've got all modern furniture in the officers' quarters?

Yep; and when I call on the Capt. I don't know whether I'm there or drunk.

Just for a Sedative. The ride range rocked in a sudden blast, and the pretty girl stepped back into the arms of an Infantryman.

"Oh," she blushingly faltered, "I beg your pardon. I was so startled."

"Don't mention it," replied the chivalrous doughboy. "Suppose we go over and watch the Field Artillery."

## LAND HO!

and Post Office ahoy! we must not forget to mail that gag to the Humor Editor.

## WHEN YOU ARE TRANSFERRED

**A**SK the Journal about living conditions, etc., at the Post to which you have been directed to proceed. Questions will be answered as soon as possible either in this column or by letters. Address Post Editor.

**D. M.**—The Post of Corozal is near Balboa and Ancon, C. Z., and Panama, R. P. Bus and taxi service available; private car great convenience, but not a necessity. Balboa High School, with grade school annex, available. Colored servants are easily available, averaging \$5 per week. There is a very large and complete post commissary, and the Ancon and Balboa commissary of the Panama Railroad, and the Panama market are also available. There are 51 married and nine bachelor sets of quarters, sufficient for assigned and visiting officers. There are the Tivoli Hotel in Ancon and the International and Central Hotels in Panama, R. P.; too expensive for permanent quarters. Paved roads, about 35 miles, are good all year; dirt roads good only during dry season—December to May 15. Tennis, golf, swimming, basketball, baseball, track, handball, hunting and fishing are available; all on post except golf, hunting and fishing. Special privileges are extended at Amador Golf Club. Weather averages about 85 degrees. There are few violent storms. Only cotton is worn. Post is garrisoned by 11th Engrs., 10th Signal Co., 1st Chem. Co., 10th and 72nd Ord. Cos., 10th Bakery Co., Sch. for Bakers and Cooks, Division Trains, Panama Gen. Depot, 11th Sig. Serv. Co., Med., Vet., and Q. M. detachments. All denominations are represented; there is a post chaplain.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

**A**LL questions on which our readers desire information will be answered as soon as possible after receipt. If there is any query you have in mind, send it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR. It will save you time and trouble. Avail yourselves of this "Service to the Services."

**N. S. L.**—The chief of staff of the Army resides at Ft. Myer, Va. This post is garrisoned by both Cavalry and Field Artillery.

## IN THE JOURNAL

### 60 YEARS AGO

The Prussians were experimenting with a brass mortar rifled so as to give greater precision to the flight of the shell. At a trial of this gun, out of 27 projectiles fired at a range of 3,000 yards, 23 fell within a space about the target of 20 or 30 feet square.

By a recent order, captains of the Navy were to wear four stripes of half-inch distinction lace on their uniform coats, instead of three stripes, the latter being worn by commanders.

The military posts of St. Augustine and Fort Brooke, Fla., were discontinued.

According to the English papers one of the largest iron ships of war ever built, then, had been laid down at Pembroke Dock, and was to be known as the Thunderer.

The Navy organized a Torpedo Corps, to consist of one head of the corps and officers to be detailed from time to time. The corps was placed under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance.

War Dept.  
Corps Areas

National Guard  
Officers' Reserve Corps

# OFFICIAL ORDERS -

Navy Dept.  
Marine Corps

Coast Guard  
Naval Reserves

## WAR DEPARTMENT

CIRCULAR 44, W. D., JULY 24, 1929

This Circular is in three sections, relating to: I, Appointment of officers in the Regular Army; II, Quartermaster supplies authorized for sale; III, Rescission of certain War Department numbered circulars.

CIRCULAR 43, W. D., JULY 23, 1929

This Circular is in three sections, relating to: I, Tables of Basic Allowances of Equipment Special for Field Artillery Troops, Table IV-C; II, Divisional Brigade (Light Field Artillery); III, Basic allowances of Equipment Special for Engineer Organizations.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM,  
THE Q. M. G.

Order directing Capt. J. P. Neu to sail from N. Y. for Hawaii, Sept. 27, revoked. (July 25)

Capt. D. J. Canty, New York City, for convenience of government, to home, Aug. 1, and await retirement. (July 25)

Col. C. E. Reese, on own application, retired from active service, Nov. 30, after more than 30 years' service. (July 26)

Capt. F. D. Wheeler, Letterman Hosp., San Francisco, Calif., for convenience of government, to home, Aug. 10, and await retirement. (July 26)

Capt. H. G. Paullin assigned to duty as asst. to q. m. supply offr., N. Y. gen. dep't, Brooklyn, on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (July 26)

1st Lt. F. V. Fitzgerald to report July 26 to the Q. M. G., Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty, instead of Aug. 19 as previously ordered. (July 26)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, THE S. G.  
Medical Corps

Capt. S. Q. Elmore from duty, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., Sept. 1, to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (July 25)

Maj. H. H. Smith from duty at Ft. Clark, Tex., on arrival of Maj. H. F. Lincoln, assigned to station at Kansas City, Mo., and will proceed to Carlisle Bks., Pa., for 2 months' temp. duty for advanced course at Med. Fld. Serv. Sch., on completion of which he is detailed instr., M. C., Mo. N. G., and will proceed to Ft. Omaha, Nebr., for 7 days' instructions, hqrs. 7th C. A., thence to Kansas City. (July 26)

Capt. E. Blackshear relieved from duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., on arrival of Capt. D. L. Robeson, M. C. (July 26)

Capt. D. L. Robeson from duty at sta. hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 1, to Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty. (July 26)

Order relieving Maj. J. C. Bowman from duty at Wm. Beaumont Hosp., El Paso, Tex., assigning him to duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., revoked. (July 26)

### Dental Corps

Lt. Col. R. H. Mills from duty at station hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, and will report to c. o., Ft. Sam Houston, for duty. (July 25)

Maj. L. K. Anderson assigned to station at Ft. Humphreys, Va., and will report on relief from treatment at Walter Reed Hosp. (July 26)

### Corps of ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDGAR JADWIN, C. OF E.  
Maj. W. H. Lanagan, in addition to other duties, assigned duty with O. R., 9th C. A., 349th Engrs. Gen. Serv., 435th Engrs. Aux. Bn., and 465th Engrs. Aux. Bn. (July 25)

Maj. J. J. Loving to report to C. of E. for assignment to duty as resident member, Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Washington, D. C. (July 25)

Maj. F. C. Harrington from duty as stu., A. W. C., detailed member G. S. C., W. D. G. S., Sept. 25, instead of Sept. 18 as previously ordered. (July 26)

Maj. J. S. Butler, now on duty at Seattle, Wash., detailed for duty with O. R., 9th C. A., 4th Res. Dist., 2nd Res. Area, Seattle, in addition to other duties, relieving Maj. T. D. Simkins, who is relieved from further detail in O. R., 9th C. A. (July 27)

Capt. C. W. Burlin from assignment, 2nd Engrs., hqrs., Serv. Co., Ft. Logan, Colo., and proceed by rail Sept. 15 to Buffalo, N. Y., for duty as asst. to dist. engr., Buffalo engr. dist. (July 27)

Capt. W. A. Wood, Jr., from duty 13th Engrs., Ft. Humphreys, Va., to N. Y. and sail Nov. 13 for San Francisco, Calif., thence to Sacramento for duty as asst. to dist. engr., 2nd S. F. engr. dist., Sacramento. (July 27)

1st Lt. A. G. Matthews from duty, 1st Engrs., Ft. Du Pont, Del., to N. Y., and sail Nov. 13 for San Francisco, Calif., thence to Seattle, Wash., for duty as asst. to dist. engr., Seattle engr. dist. (July 27)

### SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. G. S. GIBBS, C. S. O.  
2nd Lt. R. E. Burns placed on duty involving flying for purpose of collecting meteorological data and traveling by air between Mitchel Fld., L. I., N. Y., and Miller Fld., S. I., N. Y., for inspection and supervision of meteorological station at latter fld. (July 16)

### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. H. L. GILCHRIST,  
C. OF C. W. S.

Capt. C. W. Walton placed on duty involving flying to study and operate tactical maneuvers and A. C. problems in connection with course at A. C. Tactical Sch., Langley Fld., Va., effective July 26. (July 26)

Maj. O. J. Bond designated asst. comdt., C. W. Sch., Edgewood Ars., Md., on re-

## Status of Promotion in Service

### ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on Promotion List (Cumulative) Since July 26, 1929

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—George C. Lewis, Inf. No. 40 Page 149

Jan. A. L. & D.

Vacancies—none.

Senior lieutenant colonel—William H. Patterson, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel—Hugh H. Broadhurst, Cav., No. 633 Page 151.

Vacancies—none.

Senior major—Clifford C. Early, Inf. No. 2373 Page 157.

Vacancies—none.

Senior captain—Jewett C. Baker, Inf. No. 5777 Page 169.

Vacancies—none.

Senior first lieutenant—Albert G. Phillips, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of first lieutenant—John A. McComsey, C. A. No. 8562 Page 179.

Vacancies—none.

Senior second lieutenant—George M. Kernan, Inf.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant—None.

### NATIONAL GUARD

#### NEW YORK Commissions

Transferred to National Guard Reserve

Lt. Comdr. A. W. Sesselberg, assigned to Headquarters Div., 2nd Battalion.

Date of commission and rank, July 9, 1929; of entry into service under this commission, July 12, 1929.

Lt. Comdr. W. H. Harrington, assigned to 7th Fleet Div., 2nd Battalion. Date of commission and rank, July 9, 1929; of entry into service under this commission, July 11, 1929.

Second Lt. M. L. Krulewitch, assigned to 303rd Marine Company, 1st Battalion. Date of commission and rank, July 9, 1929; of entry into service under this commission, July 10, 1929.

Second Lt. M. F. Kessenich, assigned to 304th Marine Company, 2nd Battalion. Date of commission and rank, June 9, 1929; of entry into service under this commission, July 12, 1929.

Second Lt. H. C. Cohen, assigned to 102nd Ordnance Company, 27th Special Troops. Date of commission and rank, July 27, 1929; of entry into service under this commission, July 27, 1929.

Transferred to National Guard Reserve. Capt. H. H. Buchanan, 10th Inf., J. A. Chambers, 10th Inf.

Lieut. of Maj. L. F. J. Zerbee, C. W. S. (July 27)

### CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. H. B. CROSBY, C. OF CAV.

Maj. W. H. W. Youngs to sail from N. Y. for S. F. Aug. 10 instead of Aug. 20 as previously ordered. (July 26)

### FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. F. T. AUSTIN, C. OF F. A.

Maj. J. O. Daly from duty, F. A. Sch., Ft. Sill, Okla., detailed for duty with O. R., 7th C. A., 379th F. A., Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1; on expiration of present leave, to Kansas City for duty. (July 25)

Capt. J. W. Loef from 7th F. A., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 17, to Boston, Mass., for duty with O. R. affairs at hqrs. 1st C. A. (July 25)

Capt. W. G. Dockum from duty, 1st F. A., Ft. Sill, Okla., report for duty as stu., adv. course, F. A. Sch., between Sept. 5 and 10. (July 25)

Order relieving 1st Lt. H. G. Elliott from 16th F. A., Ft. Bragg, N. C., directing him to sail from N. Y. Oct. 15 for Hawaii, revoked. (July 25)

2nd Lt. M. D. Masters, 76th F. A., from Ft. D. Russell, Wyo., to S. F. and sail Nov. 6 for Hawaii for duty. (July 25)

Capt. F. E. Hopkins, 7th F. A., from duty at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 10, instead of Sept. 1, as previously ordered. (July 26)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW HERO, JR.

C. OF C. A.

Maj. C. D. Pierce, now on leave in S. F., Calif., from assignment at Kansas State Agric. Col., Manhattan, detailed stu. to take course at Grad. Sch. of Bus. Adm., Harvard Univ., and will sail from S. F. July 26 for N. Y., thence to Cambridge, Mass., for duty. (July 25)

Following placed on duty involving flying for purpose of engaging in tow-target work and observation work from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15: Capt. W. H. Sweet, 1st Lt. J. C. Kilbourne. (July 26)

1st Lt. E. Barber from duty, hqrs. 1st C. A., Boston, Mass., to Ft. Monroe, Va., reporting between Sept. 7 and 13 for duty as stu. bty. offrs. course, C. A. Sch. (July 29)

1st Lt. J. M. Moore, 52nd C. A., from Ft. Eustis, Va., to West Point, N. Y., reporting Aug. 20, for duty at U. S. M. A. (July 29)

### INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. S. O. FUQUA, C. OF INF.

Capt. B. V. Fields from duty in Panama on departure from C. Z., assigned to duty at hqrs. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N.

### NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

August 2, 1929.

Rear Adm. A. J. Hepburn, Capt. Kenneth Whitney, Comdr. W. L. Moore, Lt. Comdr. F. A. Smith, Lt. S. W. Snyder, 3d, Lt. (jg) E. F. Vort.

### Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Robert M. Kennedy, Capt. J. A. Biello, Comdr. G. W. Calver, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Andrews, Lt. C. M. Dumble.

### Dental Corps

Comdr. E. E. Harris, Lt. Comdr. F. J. Long, Lt. J. M. Thompson, Jr.

### Supply Corps

Rear Adm. T. H. Hicks, Capt. E. G. Morsell, Comdr. F. C. Bowerfind, Lt. Comdr. L. R. Steeves, Lt. E. T. Stewart, Jr.; Lt. (jg) Murray W. Clark.

### Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. W. L. Thompson, Lt. F. G. Hangen, Lt. (jg) Act. Chap. Edward B. Harp, Jr.

### Construction Corps

Rear Adm. G. H. Rock, Capt. W. P. Druley, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. T. P. Wynkoop, Lt. H. R. Williams.

### Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. F. T. Chambers, Capt. C. D. Thurber, Comdr. G. Church, Lt. Comdr. H. S. Bean, Lt. H. P. Needham.

### U. S. M. C. PROMOTION STATUS

July 31, 1929.

Last commissioned. Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Col. E. B. Manwaring, Col. T. M. Clinton Lt. Col. A. E. Randall, Lt. Col. A. Raicot Maj. W. H. Sits Maj. W. G. Hawthorne Capt. F. S. Flack W. F. McDonnell 1st Lt. H. P. Becker 1st Lt. P. K. Smith

### CORPS AREA

#### EIGHTH CORPS AREA.

Headquarters Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM LASSITER  
Col. Robt. McCleave, Chief of Staff.

G. O. No. 18. Uniforms and Equipment  
G. O. 38, Nov. 1, 1928, is rescinded.

Leaves.—One month, effective Aug. 1, to Lt. Col. H. C. Tatum, Cav. (DOL). One month, 19 days, effective Aug. 1, to Lt. Col. W. J. O'Loughlin, 1st Inf. Two months, on account of sickness to Lt. Col. G. C. Lawrason, Inf. One month, 5 days, effective Aug. 4, to Maj. E. P. Parker, Jr., F. A. (DOL). One month, 5 days, effective July 15, to Maj. J. M. Moore, Inf. One month, to Maj. H. L. Kraft, M. C. One month, effective Sept. 1, to Maj. A. P. Clark, M. C. One month, to Capt. W. F. Hamilton, M. C. One month, 10 days, effective July 19, to Capt. L. A. Pick, C. of Engr. One month, to Capt. R. E. Bower, Inf. Two months, effective upon his arrival in San Francisco to Capt. S. C. Robertson, Inf. One month, 16 days, to Capt. F. R. Upton, Cav. One month, 15 days, to 1st Lt. R. H. Knapp, F. A. One month, 10 days, to 2nd Lt. W. A. Fuller, 8th Cav.

Y. (July 25)

Capt. G. R. Barker from duty in connection with O. R. affairs, hqrs. 1st C. A., Boston, Mass., July 31, assigned to hqrs. 18th Brig., Ft. Rodman, Mass. (July 25)

Capt. F. W. Griner, Jr., 8th Inf., from Ft. Moultrie, S. C., Aug. 15, detailed at Allen Academy, Bryan, Tex. (July 25)

1st Lt. R. C. Barlow, 12th Inf., from Ft. Howard, Md., Aug. 15, detailed at Valley Forge Mil. Academy, Devon, Pa., after 10 days' instructions at hqrs. 3d C. A., Baltimore, Md. (July 25)

Maj. L. S. Frasier placed on duty involving flying to study and operate tactical maneuvers in A. C. problems in connection with course at A. C. Tact. Sch., Langley Fld., Va., vice Maj. C. Tact. Sch., Langley Fld., Va., vice Maj. C. H. Hodges relieved July 26. (July 26)

Capt. E. F. Smith assigned to 1st Tank Group, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., in addition to other duties, Nov. 16 (July 26)

Capt. W. T. Brock detailed in Q. M. C., Sept. 1; from 2nd Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich., to Ft. Benning, Ga., for duty as asst. to q. m. (July 26)

2nd Lt. M. McKee, 10th Inf., Camp Knox, Ky., from assignment at Ft. Hayes, Ohio, assigned to duty at present station. (July 26)

1st Lt. J. F. Brinson, 10th Inf., Ft. Hayes, Ohio, from assignment that sta., assigned to duty at Camp Knox, Ky., with 10th Inf. (July 27)

2nd Lt. S. G. Conley, 19th Inf., from duty in Hawaiian Dept., on departure from Honolulu, assigned to 34th Inf., Ft. Eustis, Va., joining station via Panama Canal. (July 27)

Lt. Col. H. W. Fleet from hqrs. spec. troops, 1st Div., Miller Fld., N. Y., Aug. 16, detailed member G. S. C., with troops, (Please turn to Next Page)

### NAVY

July 25, 1929.

Capt. W. S. Eichelberger, professor of mathematics, relieved of all active duty; Sept. 18; to home.

Lt. Comdr. A. R. Mack, det. USS Burns about Aug. 7; to command USS Sicard.

Lt. (jg) D. A. Bush, det. USS Galveston about July 20; to command Nav. Hosp. Norfolk, Va.

Ens. H. T. Deutermann, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about July 15; to USS Humphreys.

Ens. H. J. Hardwick, det. USS Colorado about July 25; to temp. duty Nav. Academy.

Capt. W. J. Zalesky (MC), det. Nav. Hosp. Norfolk, Va., about Aug. 15; to USS Mercy about Aug. 20; to command Nav. Air Sta. Coco, Fla.

**Army Orders**

(Continued from Preceding Page)  
at hdqrs. 2nd C. A., Governors Is., N. Y. (July 29)

Maj. J. E. Ardrey, on completing temp-duty at Edgewood Arns., Md., to Walter Reed Hosp., Wash., D. C., for treatment; on relief from treatment comply with orders heretofore issued. (July 29)

Capt. F. U. Greer, now on leave in U. S., from assignment with 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., detailed with O. R., 3d C. A., 316th Inf., 79th Div., Lancaster, Pa. (July 29)

Order relieving Capt. C. S. Myers, 23d Inf. from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., detailing him with O. R., 4th C. A., Albany, Ga., revoked. (July 29)

Capt. F. E. Brokaw, 6th Inf., from Jefferson Bks., Mo., from temp. duty with Nat'l Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, on completing Nat'l Matches, detailed at Creighton Univ., Omaha, Nebr. (July 29)

Following from 65th Inf., San Juan, P. R., on completing foreign service, and assigned as indicated, and on arrival at S. F. and on expiration of leave to duty: Capt. J. E. Grose, 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.; 1st Lt. P. T. Wolfe, 4th Inf., Ft. Missoula, Mont. (July 29)

1st Lt. T. J. Cross assigned to 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash., on completing foreign service in Panama. (July 29)

1st Lt. W. T. Fitts, Jr., assigned to 38th Inf., Ft. Sill, Okla., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (July 29)

1st Lt. R. E. Cavener, 20th Inf., from Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 1, detailed to Univ. of So. Dakota, Vermillion. (July 29)

1st Lt. P. A. Pickhardt, assigned to Inf., 2nd Div., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., on completing foreign service in Panama. (July 29)

2nd Lt. H. A. Murphy, 65th Inf., from Henry Bks., P. R., on completing foreign service, assigned to Inf., 2nd Div., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., and on arrival at S. F. and on expiration of leave to station assigned. (July 29)

2nd Lt. R. Gathier, Jr., 7th Inf., 3d Div., from Chilkoot Bks., Alaska, on completing foreign service, assigned to Inf., 2nd Div., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., and on arrival in U. S. and on expiration of leave to duty assigned. (July 29)

**AIR CORPS**

MAJ. GEN. J. E. FECHEZ, C. OF A. C. Following from duty indicated to N. Y. and sail Nov. 22 for Panama for duty: Capt. H. H. George, Kelly Fld., Tex.; 2nd Lt. D. W. Buckman, Langley Fld., Va. (July 25)

Following from duty indicated to N. Y. and sail Dec. 11 for Hawaii for duty: 2nd Lts. B. J. Peasee, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.; H. L. Prindle, Selfridge Fld., Mich. (July 25)

1st Lt. P. W. Timberlake from duty, March Fld., Calif., to S. F., and sail Nov. 27 for Panama for duty. (July 25)

Following assigned to duty indicated on completing foreign service in Hawaii: 1st Lts. G. G. Cressey, Scott Fld., Ill.; H. S. Kenyon, Jr., March Fld., Calif. (July 25)

Following assigned to duty indicated on completing foreign service in Panama: Capt. R. W. Probst, A. C. T. C., Duncan Fld., Tex.; 1st Lt. H. C. Downey, Mitchel Fld., N. Y. (July 25)

1st Lt. J. Beveridge, Jr., appointed acting q. m., in office of C. of A. C., to issue bills of lading and transportation requests from points other than Washington, D. C., vice Capt. E. E. Adler, relieved. (July 26)

1st Lt. B. T. Castor assigned to duty at A. C. T. C., Duncan Fld., Tex., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (July 26)

2nd Lt. J. F. Walsh from duty, Langley Fld., Va., to N. Y., and sail Oct. 15 for Hawaii for duty. (July 26)

2nd Lt. W. K. Burgess from duty at Clover Fld., Calif., from detail O. R., 9th C. A., 1st Res. Area, from appointment as surv. offr., Santa Monica procurement dist., detailed at Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill., May 1, 1929, for duty. (July 27)

1st Lt. W. L. Scott, Jr., now sick at Fitzsimons Hosp., Denver, Colo., from duty, Bolling Fld., D. C., on relief from treatment, and on expiration of leave to Rockwell Fld., Calif., for duty. (July 27)

Following from present duty at Rockwell Fld., Calif., and report to c. o., Rockwell Fld., for assignment: Capts. E. C. Black, 11th Bmbt. Sqdn.; H. M. Elmenford, 95th Pursuit Sqdn.; 1st Lts. F. P. Kenny, O. Moon, F. B. Valentine, 11th Bmbt. Sqdn.; 2nd Lts. K. J. Gregg, J. G. Hopkins, I. A. Woodring, 95th Pursuit Sqdn. (July 29)

**PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.** Capt. R. W. Heard (Inf.) on expiration of present leave, to report to hdqrs. 2nd C. A., Governors Is., N. Y., pending sailing Aug. 20 for Philippines. (July 29)

**LEAVES.**

One month, July 29, to Maj. Gen. G. S. Gibbs, C. S. O. (July 25)

Three months, 4 days, Aug. 8, to Lt. Col. F. P. Jackson, Q. M. C. (July 25)

Twenty-five days, Aug. 11, to Maj. E. S. Hughes, G. S. C. (July 25)

One month, Aug. 5, to Maj. W. H. Holcombe, C. E. (July 25)

One month, Aug. 1, to Maj. F. G. Munson, J. A. G. D. (July 25)

Extension, 22 days, to 2nd Lt. S. T. Hanes, Inf. (July 25)

Extension, 8 days, to 2nd Lt. B. F. Luebemann, F. A. (July 25)

Two months, Aug. 5, to Wrnt. Offr. G. C. Cook. (July 25)

Three months, 20 days, Aug. 1, to Wrnt. Offr. W. J. Callaghan. (July 25)

One month, Aug. 1, to Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, C. of. O. (July 26)

One month, Aug. 1, with permission to visit foreign countries, to Lt. Col. E. Gunner, G. S. C. (July 26)

One month, Aug. 1, to Maj. J. T. H. O'Rear, G. S. C. (July 26)

Twenty-five days, Aug. 3, to Maj. R. G. Macon, Inf. (July 26)

Two months, Aug. 1, to Capt. W. B. D. Cowan, D. C. (July 26)

Extension, 10 days, to Capt. E. W. Van Augur, Cav. (July 26)

Extension, 26 days, to Capt. O. B. Abbott, Inf. (July 26)

Fifteen days, Nov. 1, to 1st Lt. G. H. Molony, Inf. (July 26)

Two months, Nov. 21, to 1st Lt. G. H. Molony, Inf. (July 26)

One month, Aug. 12, to 1st Lt. F. A. Shultz, P. S. (Inf.). (July 26)

Twenty days, Aug. 12, to Maj. J. B. Martin, C. A. C. (July 26)

Extension, 25 days, to Capt. P. H. Morris, Cav. (July 26)

Extension, 10 days, to Capt. R. M. Wrightman, F. A. (July 26)

Extension, 7 days, to Maj. R. H. Duenner, M. C. (July 26)

Two months, Aug. 24, with permission to visit foreign countries, to Capt. R. E. Shannon, Q. M. C. (July 27)

Two months, 13 days, Sept. 9, to 1st Lt. L. S. Mabry, D. C. (July 27)

Extension, 15 days, to 1st Lt. F. H. A. McKeon, Inf. (July 29)

Extension, 19 days, to 1st Lt. H. F. Dyer, A. C. (July 29)

Extension, 1 month, to 1st Lt. D. L. Robinson, Inf. (July 29)

Twenty-six days, Aug. 3, to Maj. W. J. Connally, Inf. (July 29)

Two months, 15 days, Aug. 6, to Capt. F. C. Hersberger, V. C. (July 29)

**PROMOTIONS.**

The promotion of the following officers is announced:

Finance Department: 1st Lt. J. J. Hogan, to Capt. July 23.

Coast Artillery Corps: 2nd Lt. G. A. Tucker, to 1st Lt. July 23.

Medical Corps: Capt. L. M. Weaver, to Maj. July 24; Capt. C. E. Sima, to Maj. July 25; Capt. L. C. White, to Maj. July 25; Capt. F. W. Young, to Maj. July 25; Capt. R. F. Brown, to Maj. July 25; Capt. R. T. Arrest, to Maj. July 25; Capt. F. E. Weatherby, to Maj. July 26.

Dental Corps: Capt. D. Bratton, to Maj. July 25; Capt. T. L. Spoon, to Maj. July 26.

Veterinary Corps: Lt. Col. W. R. Pick, to Col. July 27.

**RESIGNATIONS.**

Resignation of 2nd Lt. W. Jack, Inf. Aug. 31, accepted. (July 25)

Resignation of 2nd Lt. T. R. Redlack, Inf., accepted. (July 27)

**TRANSFERS.**

2nd Lt. S. W. Van Meter, Cav., to A. C., July 10; he will remain on present duties. (July 26)

2nd Lt. M. K. Lewis, Jr., F. A., to A. C., July 10; he will remain on present duties. (July 26)

**ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS.**

Capt. W. L. Dixon, U. S. A., ret., from assignment and duty, Rockford High Sch., Ill., Sept. 1, detailed to Dallas High Schs., Dallas, Tex. (July 26)

1st Lt. D. P. McCord, U. S. A., ret., from recruiting duty, Shreveport, La., from active duty, Aug. 22, to home. (July 26)

**WARRANT OFFICERS.**

Wrnt. Offr. H. J. Hockin from duties, Jeffersonville q. m. depot, Ind., assigned to duty at Q. M. C. Sch., Philadelphia, Pa., reporting Sept. 27. (July 25)

**RETIEMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.**

1st Sgt. C. J. McDermott, 10th C. A., at Ft. Adams, R. I. (July 25)

Mstr. Sgt. E. J. Walsh, D. E. M. L. (recruiting serv.) at overseas discharge and replacement depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. (July 25)

Tech. Sgt. A. Forseeberg, band, 9th C. A., at Camp Devens, Mass. (July 25)

Mstr. Sgt. R. J. Lynott, 6th Cav., at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. (July 26)

Tech. Sgt. O. Jones, O. D., at Savanna Ord. Depot, Ill. (July 26)

Mstr. Sgt. W. B. Perkins, S. C., at Chanute Fld., Ill. (July 29)

1st Sgt. W. H. Portee, D. E. M. L. (C. & G. S. Sch. Det.) at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. (July 29)

Mstr. Sgt. W. E. Brown, 55th C. A., at Ft. Rucker, T. H. (July 29)

**ORDER TO RETIRED N. C. O.**

Sgt. C. B. Latimore, U. S. A., ret., to active duty in grade and to duty as ass't professor of military science and tactics, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y. (July 29)

**ORGANIZED RESERVES.**

Lt. Col. C. O. Brown, Ord. Res., to active duty Aug. 4, to U. S. Nitrate Plant, Metal Shoals, Ala. (July 25)

Maj. R. Graham, Vet. Res., to active duty Sept. 1, to Army Med. Sch., Washington, D. C. (July 25)

Lt. Col. R. E. Carlson, Ord. Res., to active duty Sept. 3, to C. of O., Washington, D. C. (July 25)

Capt. S. W. Jacques, Air Res., to active duty Sept. 12, to Langley Fld., Va. (July 25)

1st Lt. C. H. Duffy, Air Res., to active duty Aug. 1, with C. of A. C., Washington, D. C. (July 25)

Capt. H. L. Wynne, Q. M. Res., to active duty Aug. 5, to Wash. gen. depot, D. C. (July 25)

1st Lt. J. J. Owen, Air Res., to active duty Sept. 12 to Langley Fld., Va. (July 25)

2nd Lt. W. C. Thomas, Air Res., to active duty Aug. 1 to Mitchel Fld., N. Y., with tactical unit, A. C. until June 30, 1930. (July 25)

2nd Lt. D. A. Ressor, Ord. Res., to active duty July 28, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. (July 25)

2nd Lt. C. D. Davis, Air Res., to active duty Aug. 1, to Rockwell Fld., Calif., for duty with tactical unit, A. C. until June 30, 1930. (July 25)

2nd Lt. F. J. Laverty, Engr. Res., to active duty Aug. 1, to Buffalo Engr. procurement dist., N. Y. (July 25)

Col. J. Jackman, F. A. Res., to active duty Sept. 3, to the Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga. (July 26)

July Oct. 25, to Wash., D. C., for course at A. W. C. (July 26)

2nd Lt. C. E. Higbee, MA Res., to active duty July 28, to Wash., D. C., with the S. G. (July 26)

Maj. G. W. Lucas, Spec. Res., to active duty July 30, with dist. engr., Cincinnati, Ohio. (July 27)

Capt. H. A. Obenauf, Ord. Res., to active duty Aug. 23, to Camp Perry, Ohio, with nat'l matches. (July 27)

Capt. D. E. McDonald, Q. M. Res., to active duty Aug. 22, to Camp Perry, Ohio, with nat'l matches. (July 27)

Following Med. Res., to active duty Sept. 8, to Med. Fld. Serv. Sch., Carlisle Bks., Pa.: Col. D. M. Hoyt, J. C. Monnier, E. A. Southall; Lt. Col. G. T. Crozier, L. S. Kurek, J. H. Lloyd, J. W. Loughlin; Maj. W. F. Clevenger, B. A. McDermott. (July 27)

Capt. A. C. Van Zandt, Engr. Res., to active duty Aug. 9 at Chicago engr. procurement dist., Ill. (July 27)

Capt. J. B. Hall, Engr. Res., to active duty Aug. 19, to Wash., D. C., with C. of E. (July 27)

1st Lt. L. M. West, Dent. Res., to active duty Aug. 10, to William Beaumont Hosp., El Paso, Tex. (July 27)

2nd Lt. C. N. Olson, Air Res., to active duty July 29, to Marshall Fld., Ft. Riley, Kans., for duty with tactical unit, A. C., until June 30, 1930. (July 27)

Maj. E. A. Baber, Med. Res., to active duty Aug. 31, to Carlisle Bks., Pa., Med. Fld. Serv. Sch. (July 29)

1st Lt. W. W. Mockett, Med. Res., to active duty Sept. 2, to Brooks Fld., Tex., for course. (July 29)

1st Lt. F. N. Spoerl, Sig. Res., to active duty Aug. 18, to Ft. Monmouth, N. J. (July 29)

**LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.**

The following War Department orders were received too late for classification:

S. O. 176, W. D., JULY 30, 1929.

**Dental Corps.**

Maj. C. M. Taylor, to sail from S. F. for N. Y. Sept. 4 instead of Oct. 5 as previously ordered.

**Corps of Engineers.**

Lt. Col. E. J. Dent from duty in office, C. of E., Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, to Ft. Humphreys, Va., for duty as executive offr., Board of Engineer Equipment.

Maj. D. O. Elliott from duty as offr. in chg., Engr. Reproduction Plant, Office, C. of E., Wash., D. C., from addl. duty, offr. in chg., Enlisted Det., Office, C. of E., Aug. 1, assigned to duty as ass't to president, Mississippi River Commission, St. Louis, Mo., and detailed with the O. R., 7th C. A., 327th Engrs., in addition to other duties; on completing present leave to duty assigned.

Maj. J. W. Schulz from duty at Ft. Lewis, Wash., Sept. 13, detailed member G. S. C., with troops, hdqrs. 6th C. A., Chicago, Ill., for duty.

Capt. C. R. Shaw, 6th Engrs., from Ft. Lawton, Wash., to S. F., and sail Jan. 4, for Hawaii for duty.

Capt. F. J. Fitzpatrick assigned to duty as ass't to dist. engr., Vicksburg, Miss., on completing foreign service in Hawaii.

**Ordnance Department.**

Maj. R. H. Lee, on arrival at Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., to duty as member of Tank Board.

Capt. H. W. Churchill assigned to duty at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., on completing foreign service in Hawaii.

**Coast Artillery Corps.**

1st Lt. N. A. Burnell, 2nd, is assigned to 52nd C. A., Fort Eustis, Va., on completing foreign service in Panama.

2nd Lt. E. D. Peddicord, 7th C. A., from Fort Hancock, N. J., to N. Y. and sail Feb. 28 for Panama for duty.

**Leaves.**

**Navy Orders**

(Continued from Page 1009.)

July 29, 1929

Lt. Comdr. C. C. Jersey det. USS Oklahoma; to Dist. Comm. Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Lt. W. D. Hoover, ors. May 4 modified, det. Sept. 30 to USS Lexington instead of USS New Mexico.

Lt. L. A. Parker det. USS Salinas; to USS Mississippi.

Lt. (jg) G. Castner det. USS Henderson on August 9; to resignation accepted on October 9.

Lt. (jg) W. V. Deutermann det. USS V-1; to USS V-3.

Ens. D. J. Walsh, resignation of July 13 cancelled.

Ens. T. P. Wilson det. USS California; to comm. duty with Comdr. in Chief, Battle Flt.

Comdr. A. H. Allen (MC) det. USS Mercy about August 1; to Pharm. Mates' School, Norfolk, Va.

Comdr. H. L. Dillard (MC) det. USS Oklahoma on August 1; to U. S. N. Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass.

Lt. Comdr. E. M. Hacker (SC) det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., on August 20; to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Ch. Bosn. F. Michaelia det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., about Sept. 1; to USS Altair.

Ch. Mach. R. S. Jones det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., about August 8; to USS Colorado.

Following dispatch order was received from Cinc. Asiatic Fleet, dated July 25, 1929.

Lt. Comdr. G. P. Carr (MC) from USS Pittsburgh to U. S.

July 30, 1929.

Lt. Comdr. J. M. Ashley, det. Office of Nav. Comm., Navy Dept., about July 31; to Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. H. O'D. Hunter, det. all duty on July 30; continue treatment Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Comdr. J. R. Peterson, Jr., det. 7th Nav. Dist., about Oct. 1; to USS Oklahoma.

Lt. Comdr. F. D. Powers, det. USS Rigel about Aug. 15; to command USS Hulbert.

Lt. Comdr. G. B. Strickland, det. as Rctg. Instr. Southeastern Rctg. Div. Atlanta, Ga.; to command USS Gilmer.

Lt. A. T. Brill, relieved all active duty on Aug. 31; to home.

Lt. W. J. Graham, det. USS Medusa about Aug. 20; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. E. V. Hand, det. USS Medusa about Aug. 10; to Rec. Ship at San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. T. Macklin, det. command USS Ganet about Oct. 1; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Lt. C. W. Styer, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about Aug. 31; to Subm. Div. 20.

Lt. M. Welborn, det. Nav. Air Sta., N. O. B., Hampton Rds., Va., about Aug. 3; to VB Sqd. 1B, Air Sqd., Battle Fleet.

Lt. H. A. Wentworth, relieved all active duty on July 31; to home.

Lt. (jg) LeM. E. Crist, Jr., det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., about Aug. 23; to University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Lt. (jg) H. D. Krick, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., about Aug. 23; to University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ens. D. J. Walsh, det. USS Galveston on Aug. 15; to resignation accepted Sept. 29.

Comdr. C. W. O. Bunker (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C. about Sept. 5; to USS Relief.

Lt. Comdr. A. Freeman (MC), det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about Aug. 21; to USS Galveston.

Lt. Comdr. L. C. Frost (DC), det. 1st Brig. US Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti about Sept. 14; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Comdr. E. A. Hyland (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I. about Sept. 25; to USS Dobbin.

Lt. Comdr. F. J. Long (DC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Isl., Calif. about Sept. 30; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. L. T. Condit (DC), det. USS Mississippi about Sept. 17; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. R. R. Crees (DC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. about Sept. 10; to USS Chaumont.

Lt. H. C. Lowry, DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., about Sept. 11; to USS Mississippi.

Comdr. H. B. Ransdell, det. USS Florida about Sept. 20; to Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. T. Cochran (SC), det. USS Whitney about Sept. 15; to Dest. Stores Office, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. E. L. Bailey (SC), det. Rec. Ship at New York about Aug. 20; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. J. H. Kyger (SC), det. 3rd Nav. Dist. about Sept. 1; to USS Colorado.

Lt. W. Prior (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. about Aug. 25; to USS Whitney.

Pay Clk. G. B. Abbuduska, det. USS Arizona on Aug. 1; to 9th Nav. Dist. Great Lakes, Ill.

Ch. Pharm. C. Peek, det. USS Mercy about Aug. 1; to Nav. Hosp., Parris Island, S. C.

July 31, 1929.

Comdr. H. E. Kays, det. as Comdr. Div. 2, Mine Sqd. 2, Fleet Base Force about Sept. 3; to 11th Naval Dist. San Diego.

Lt. H. W. Toomey, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, about Aug. 5; to resignation accepted on Sept. 23.

Capt. T. W. Raison (MC), det. Nav. Hosp. San Diego, Calif., about Sept. 15; to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. A. A. Marsteller (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill., about Sept. 1; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. F. H. Webster (MC), det. Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., about Sept. 12; to

duty with Director Gen'l, Public Health Service, Port au Prince, Haiti.

Lt. (jg) B. S. Pupek (MC), ors. June 19 cancelled.

Lt. (jg) C. R. Wilcox (MC), det. Div. 41, Dest. Sqds., Scdg. Flt.; to Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) H. G. Young (MC), det. Nav. Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Mass.; to USS Arkansas.

Lt. Comdr. C. C. Bockey (DC), det. USS West Virginia to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. G. C. Manning (CC), det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. on Sept. 20; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Ch. Pay Clk. C. E. Coleman, det. Navy Home, Phila., Pa., on Sept. 9; to Nav. Home, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Pay Clk. T. S. Lowry, det. Navy Home, Phila., Pa., about Sept. 15; to USS New York.

Ch. Pay Clk. M. W. Shumate, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., about Sept. 25; to USS Antares.

Ch. Rad. Elec. F. C. Nantz, det. 5th Nav. Dist., Hampton Rds., Va., about Aug. 5; to c. f. o. USS Salt Lake City on board when commissioned.

**Marine Corps Orders**

July 26, 1929.

Capt. J. Jackson, to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

1st Lt. C. F. Schilt, to AS, ECEF, MB, Quantico, Va., via first available Government conveyance.

Chf. Mar. Grn. F. Lueders, to AS, WCEC, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Chf. Qm. Clk. E. B. Mimms, to Department of Pacific via USAT Cambrai scheduled to sail from New York, N. Y., August 10.

Capt. W. T. H. Galliford H. W. Gamble, J. Waller, to MB, Quantico, Va., via USS Henderson, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., August 10; F. E. Pierce, 1st Lts. W. J. Wallace, to AS, ECEF, MB, Quantico, Va., via the USS Henderson, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about August 10; W. F. McDonnell, to Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., via USS Henderson, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., August 10; L. Healey, to Headquarters Recruiting District of Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; E. G. Kirkpatrick, to MB, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.; O. B. Osmondson, to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Strother, to AS, WCEC, NAS, San Diego, Calif., via first available Government conveyance; C. R. Wallace, to Signal School, Fort Monmouth, N. J., via the USS Henderson, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., August 10.

Following commissioned second lieutenants and assigned to duty at MB, NYD, Philadelphia, Pa., to report on August 26, 1929: W. J. Huffman, J. P. McCaffery, C. J. O'Donnell, J. B. Hill, J. S. Holmgren, K. R. Willard, J. R. Hester, A. F. Moe, L. H. Reilly, C. A. Roberts, C. R. Allen, O. K. Pressley.

July 30, 1929.

Capt. J. H. Fellows to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., via USS Henderson, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., August 10. 1st Lts. R. H. Rhoads to MB, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., for duty and to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment; C. G. Stevens to MD, RS, San Francisco, Calif., 2nd Lts. J. P. Jahan to MB, Quantico, Va.; D. F. O'Neill to MB, Quantico, Va. Chf. Mar. Grn. D. Loomis to Department of Pacific via USAT Cambria, scheduled to sail from New York, N. Y., August 10. Chf. Pay Clk. F. H. O'Neil to MB, NYD, New York, N. Y., via first available Government conveyance.

Following officers have been promoted to grades indicated:

Maj. W. H. Sitz, Capts. E. E. Hall, F. S. Flack, 1st Lts. R. Fagan, L. B. Fuller, J. E. Jones, H. P. Becker.

July 31, 1929.

Maj. R. W. Voeth, relieved from detail as an Assistant Quartermaster. Capts. Louis R. Jones, detailed as an Assistant Quartermaster, effective September 3; C. A. Larkin, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla. 1st Lts. T. M. Schuler, to his home. Retired as of November 30; Herbert P. Becker, to AS, Second Brigade, Nicaragua. via USS Henderson scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., August 10. 2nd Lts. W. W. Conway, to AS, ECEF, MB, Quantico, Va., via first available Government conveyance; Robert B. Luckey, to MB, Quantico, Va.

Following officers to stations indicated, via first available Government conveyance:

Col. R. H. Dunlap, Ch. Pay Clk. C. A. Voss, Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; Capts. P. C. Geyer, H. H. Phipps, R. Blake; 1st Lts. J. D. Humphrey, J. B. Hardie, 2nd Lts. A. Zuber, E. S. Piper, J. C. Munn, G. H. Potter, MB, Quantico, Va.; Capts. G. T. Hall, J. T. Smith, 1st Lt. Thomas J. Kilcourse, MB, Boston, Mass.; Capt. W. K. McNulty, MB, NOB, Key West, Fla.; Capt. G. F. Stockes, MB, Parris Island, S. C.; Chf. Mar. Grn. J. T. Faragher, MB, NPF, Indian Head, Md.; Capts. R. Arnett, T. F. Joyce, 1st Lts. E. E. Leibensperger, 2nd Lts. P. A. Shiebler, F. M. McAlister, A. C. Koonee, Chf. Mar. Grn. J. J. Andrews, Department of the Pacific.

August 1, 1929.

Maj. T. S. Clarke, to MB, NA, Annapolis, Md. 2nd Lts. C. C. Coffman, F. C. Croft, K. H. Weir, to Department of Pacific via USAT Cambria scheduled to sail from New York, N. Y., August 10.

**Ordered to Inf. School**

THE following officers, all of whom are Infantry officers unless otherwise designated, have been ordered to attend the Fall classes at the Infantry school:

**ADVANCED COURSE****Majors**

R. D. Bell	R. L. Garcia (PS)
L. R. Boyd	G. Hoisington
J. R. Brooke, Jr.	J. R. Mendenhall
G. S. Clarke	M. L. Miller
H. I. T. Creswell	C. E. Speer
E. S. Dollarhide	H. C. Sweeney
P. D. Dulay (PS)	A. Tabachnik
M. S. Eddy	A. M. Weyand
S. G. Wilder	

**Captains**

A. J. McFarland	F. E. Ambrose
W. C. McMahon	C. M. Ankern
C. L. Mullins, Jr.	T. A. Austin, Jr.
J. T. Murray	R. Baker
O. E. Paxton	P. L. Baldwin
C. Phillips (AC)	A. J. Becker
C. A. Osborn	G. F. Bloomquist
C. H. Owens	H. C. Brown
W. S. Paul	N. E. Callen
D. C. Pillsbury	R. M. Caulkins
C. E. Rayens	S. F. Clark (FA)
J. K. Rice	J. H. Collins
M. B. Ridgway	C. Coulter, Jr.
J. W. Rodman	C. J. Deahl, Jr.
A. H. Rogers	W. C. DeWare
P. B. Rogers	N. S. Edmond
W. C. Rogers	R. H. Evans
H. N. Scales	C. K. Falcs
W. P. Scobey	R. M. Fitzpatrick
W. T. Scott	H. E. Fuller
G. T. Shank	P. R. Hudson
W. M. Spann	R. L. Hunter
E. M. S. Steward	N. M. Imboden (C)
J. O. Tarbox	E. W. Jones
W. B. Tuttle	F. Lockhead
G. Villaret, Jr.	L. N. Allyn

**COMPANY OFFICERS' COURSE****Captains**

R. C. Akins	F. S. Mansfield
J. C. DeLong	H. M. Melaskey
H. H. Elarth	B. E. Moore
F. M. Flanagan	H. E. Potter
K. Green	J. F. Quensen
E. Krause	E. E. Tabscott
L. L. Kotzebue	R. E. Vermette
P. LeToney	L. N. Winters

**First Lieutenants**

T. R. Aaron	J. L. McElroy
L. D. Bunting	F. H. A. McKeon
B. D. Butler	R. G. MacDonald
J. D. Cambre	T. E. Mahoney
G. H. Carmouche	V. D. Mee
O. Cleveland	J. W. Middleton
G. J. Engelthal	F. X. Mulvihill
L. H. Gibbons	W. S. Murray
H. J. Golightly	E. S. Prouty
E. W. Gruhn	H. B. Roberts
C. W. Hanna	I. A. Robinson
H. H. Harris	L. E. Roemer
D. Hazelhurst	H. L. Rogers, Jr.
F. W. Hein	J. B. Sherman
F. A. Hillard	F. A. Shults
F. D. Huarte (PS)	J. V. Sims
J. O. Hyatt	W. H. Speidel
C. B. Irwin	E. L. Stewart
H. C. Johnson	W. A. D. Thomas (F. A.)
J. L. Keasler	T. C. Thorson
A. G. Kelly	C. M. Tomlinson
P. W. Kendall	C. Duarte (Cuban)
M. S. Kerr	J. C. Welch
C. L. King	J. L. Whitelaw
C. K. Leeper	L. C. Wilson
F. B. Lindley	

**Second Lieutenants**

G. M. Allen, Jr.	M. F. Hass
H. Doud	O. M. Hewitt
W. K. Dudley	J. P. Hill

**Demonstration at Edgewood**

MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN O. FUQUA,</p

**Text of Pay Board Report**

(Continued from Page 1007.)  
sponsibility in the diplomatic mission, who was receiving \$6,522.

**54. TRAVEL ALLOWANCES SHOULD BE REGULATED SO AS TO REIMBURSE, AS EQUITABLY AS POSSIBLE, FOR THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TRAVEL PERFORMED. (Pr. j.)**

At present there are but two methods under which officers may be reimbursed for their travel expenses, by mileage if traveling under normal orders, or by "actual expenses" or per diem allowances if traveling on repeated travel orders requiring several journeys over the same route. Frequently officers are required to make short trips on a mileage status with long stays at the destination of these trips before return to their regular station. Under existing law they may not be reimbursed for their expenses during this period, and must cover the expenses of the entire trip by the mileage alone, which usually is far from possible, and considerable loss is frequently occasioned officers by the simple execution of their duty under orders.

As an example of the inadequacy of mileage to cover expenses of officers who are called upon to make short trips and long stays en route, an officer whose permanent station was Atlanta, Ga., was directed to go to ten localities in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina and make the property audit thereof. He covered a total distance of 785 miles, for which he received mileage in the sum of \$39.25, transportation having been furnished over the entire distance. He was absent on this duty 80 days, and certified that his expenses over this period of time were \$234.35, which would seem to be reasonable under the circumstances, and necessitated his bearing from personal funds the difference between the mileage received and his actual expenses, or \$195.10.

Legislative authority should exist for permitting such orders to be issued and such trips to be made on an expense basis.

**55. THE PAY OF WARRANT OFFICERS AND COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICERS, APPOINTED AFTER YEARS OF ENLISTED SERVICE AND WHOSE FURTHER PROMOTION IS RESTRICTED SHOULD BE DETERMINED WITHOUT REGARD TO THAT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. (Pr. k.)**

Warrant officers and commissioned warrant officers are advanced in those grades after years of enlisted service, and may not in the normal course of their career reach any higher grade. Their pay therefore should not be controlled by reference to the pay of officers in the regular line of promotion, and since they are a special group for specialized duties, their pay should be granted with due consideration for their responsibility and the value and nature of their services, but without comparison or reference to that of other officers. For warrant officers the present law provides pay on an independent schedule, but places commissioned warrant officers in the same pay periods as the lower grades of commissioned officers in the line of promotion.

**56. PAY OF WOMEN NURSES SHOULD BE BASED ON THE REMUNERATION FOR SIMILAR SERVICE IN CIVIL LIFE WITH RETIREMENT PROVIDED FOR PHYSICAL DISABILITY INCURRED IN LINE OF DUTY AS WELL AS FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE. (Pr. l.)**

Women nurses at present are paid on a scale lower than that of common practice in the United States outside the services. Both in justice to them and in order to obtain and retain the proper type of experienced personnel, their pay should be approximately equal to that of nurses of similar ability and experience in civil life. At present there is no authorization for retirement of nurses for physical disability incurred in line of duty. This should be allowed, particularly in view of the hazards of accident and contraction of disease inherent in the duties of a nurse.

**57. PAY OF ENLISTED MEN SHOULD BE BASED ON LENGTH OF SERVICE AND THE NATURE OF THE DUTIES PRESCRIBED FOR THE GRADE OR RATING IN WHICH SERVING. (Pr. m.)**

For the enlisted man the nature of the duties prescribed for his special grade or rating should establish his base pay at any time, and as his value in the entire general grade of an enlisted man increases with his experience in and familiarity with the service so his length of service should be a factor in his pay. At present this principle is fulfilled by existing law.

**58. TO AVOID CONFUSION AND****MULTIPLICITY OF DECISIONS, THE LAWS GOVERNING PAY SHOULD BE DRAWN IN EXPLICIT LANGUAGE AND SHOULD PROVIDE FOR A SIMPLE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION. (Pr. n.)**

The present law, with its many complications arising from the fact that total compensation is composed of an involved mixture of pay and allowances, with many kinds of prior service counted for longevity purposes, which are not counted for rank, with several "base pays" prescribed for each grade, with the definition and proof of dependents, and with the numerous resulting decisions of the Comptroller General, makes operation thereunder complex, confusing and administratively difficult. A simplified law based upon sound principles will save much administrative expense and will expedite the payment of items which under the present law are now long held in dispute, and will thereby increase the efficiency and contentment of the services.

**Section V****EFFECTS OF THE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1922**

59. As a result of its study, the Board summarizes the effects of the present Joint Service Pay Act upon the services, generally, as follows:

**Unfavorable Effects.**

a. On account of the condition imposed that there must be no increase over the appropriations for the then current year, the rates of pay established by the Joint Service Pay Act of 1922 were necessarily inadequate. The compensation of a large proportion of the personnel was not materially increased, and in some cases it was actually decreased. In the light of present economic conditions, the rates established by that Act are clearly shown to be entirely inadequate; furthermore it is evident that those rates were predicated on an expected immediate decrease in the cost of living which did not materialize.

b. The designation of a relatively large percentage of an officer's compensation as allowances, as distinguished from pay, and the granting of those allowances, in great measure, in accordance with an officer's family condition, has caused great dissatisfaction.

c. The great variations in compensation permitted by the wide pay ranges in the several grades, by the counting for pay purposes of many types of service, prior to first commission which are not counted for rank, together with the varying allowances mentioned in b above, result, in many cases, in juniors receiving materially more pay than their seniors.

d. In the officer's pay and allowance schedule, length of service is the controlling factor, and sufficient weight is not given to grade and responsibility.

e. The designation of a relatively large percentage of an officer's compensation as allowances, works a hardship on retired officers whose retired pay is, by law, computed on their former active duty pay only.

f. The administration of the Act is unduly complicated and, consequently, expensive.

**Favorable Effects.**

a. By bringing the six services together under a common Act, it put a stop to the seeking of piecemeal legislation on pay matters by individual services, and reduced the number of statutes affecting their pay.

b. By eliminating numerous relatively unimportant provisions for extra pay for various kinds of duty, it removed from the services a constant source of irritation and discontent.

c. By emphasizing the length of service factor and by establishing uniform rates of pay for officers of corresponding grades and length of service, it prevents the more rapidly promoted officer from obtaining undue financial advantages over his fellows, protects the interests of the officer during periods of slow promotion, and thus prevents an unduly great disparity in the pay received by the personnel of the different services. This is looked upon favorably by the personnel of services in which promotions occur irregularly and relatively late, but is prejudicial to services having a regular flow of promotion.

60. After full consideration of the Act the Board has concluded:

a. That the ill effects of the present Joint Service Pay Act outweigh its good effects;

b. That its ill effects are due to the application of some of the principles upon which it is based; and

c. That the present pay laws are not susceptible of satisfactory readjustment by amendment, but that a new Joint Service Pay Act should be devised and enacted.

**Section VI.****PRESENT SITUATION AS CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF 1908.**

61. The Act of June 10, 1922, was

enacted under abnormal conditions of post war demobilization of the services; readjustment of the wartime inflation of currency, and an expected increase in the purchasing power of the dollar. Furthermore, the Act was framed merely to readjust the pay of the varying grades of officers and men without increasing the demands upon the Budget. The results accomplished and the difficulties of the services under this Act have already been discussed.

With a view therefore to forming its recommendations for corrective legislation the Board has, rather than consider a piecemeal amendment of the Act of June 10, 1922, reverted to the prior pay acts of May 11 and 13, 1908, for the Army and Navy, respectively.

of the services no longer are being paid either commensurately with their responsibilities or in sufficient amount.

64. In the following table it is particularly evident that this is the case with respect to officers. The 1908 pay and allowances are shown and the present equivalent in purchasing power, that is to say, the amount which it would be necessary for officers to receive to be able to purchase the same materials and to maintain the same standard of living as in 1908. The last two columns showing the present pay under different conditions when taken to afford them a reasonable livelihood, in comparison with the preceding two is sufficiently convincing in itself of the present unsatisfactory status of the pay schedules of officers of the services:

Present Equivalent of 1908 Schedule				Present Pay and Allowances			
Grade	Service	Pay Only*	Allowances†	Pay Only	Pay and Allowances	With Dependents	Without Dependents (on field or sea duty)
Maj. Gen.	40	\$8,000	9,532	\$16,320	\$19,445	\$9,700	\$8,219
Brig. Gen.	38	6,000	7,775	12,240	15,045	7,500	6,219
Col.	36	5,000	6,209	10,200	12,666	7,200	6,219
Lt. Col.	25	4,500	5,546	9,180	11,314	6,997	5,119
Maj.	20	4,000	4,879	8,160	9,963	5,757	4,119
Capt.	14	3,120	3,836	6,365	7,825	4,278	3,099
1st Lt.	8	2,400	2,954	4,896	6,026	3,368	2,419
2nd Lt.	2	1,870	2,253	3,815	4,596	2,199	1,719

\*Not on sea duty or on foreign station, for which 10% extra.

†Not in government quarters, if so, previous column applicable. Allowances, varying for locality, here used as for Washington, D. C.

These acts were passed in normal periods with no radical change imminent in either the services or in the economic conditions within the country. The last prior act on the subject of pay had been in 1899 for the Navy, agreeing with still earlier rates for the Army, and since that date the cost of living as indicated by the index numbers of the retail cost of food had increased 25 per cent. The Acts of May, 1908, were intended to compensate for this change in the purchasing value of the existing pay of officers and men but had no abnormal circumstances surrounding their enactment. The percentage increase of pay afforded under the 1908 schedule over the schedule in effect in 1899 was approximately the same as that of the cost of living.

It is therefore to be presumed that both 1908 Acts represented the evaluation by Congress of the worth to the Government of the services of the personnel of the Army and the Navy under the then existing economic standards. These standards may be considered as measured by both the salaries paid in industry and the actual cost of living.

62. These Acts of May, 1908, provided a base pay for each grade and longevity increases (for officers below general officer grades) for total length of service up to a maximum of 40 per cent but with limiting totals in certain grades, as indicated below:

Grade	Base Pay	Maximum with long. inc.
Maj. Gen.	\$8,000	.....
Brig. Gen.	6,000	.....
Col.	4,000	35,000*
Lt. Col.	3,500	4,500*
Maj.	3,000	4,000*
Capt.	2,400	3,360
1st Lt.	2,000	2,800
2nd Lt.	1,700	2,320

\*Limiting maximum prescribed.

Pay of warrant officers was increased 25 per cent. Enlisted men of the Army were granted new rates of pay, while those of the Navy were increased 10 per cent in pay.

Under the then existing pay laws, slightly changed by these Acts, allowances for quarters, heat and light, when not furnished in kind by the Government, were granted to officers.

Officers on foreign station and on sea duty were granted 10 per cent additional to their pay.

Retiring officers and men were specifically granted, by the Navy Act, pay according to the new schedule.

These Acts of 1908 were, by the fact of their enactment, satisfactory to the Congress on the one hand and, by the experience of the Services for the next few years, satisfactory to them on the other. They complied with the fundamental principle of pay for the responsibilities of the individual personnel, with a single base pay for each grade; they were on a par with salaries of professional men of equal attainments and responsibilities, and they provided sufficient income for a reasonable livelihood for officers and men. They differed from the principles which the Board has drawn up in (a) the separation of pay and allowances, but these allowances were relatively small, and in (b) the granting of pay increases on total length of service rather than service in grade.

63. Considering now, however, the increase in the cost of living of 104 per cent since 1908 and the corresponding increase of the salaries of professional men, it is apparent that person-

With regard to the salaries actually paid at present in the engineering profession, Bulletin No. 3, of October, 1926, of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, shows the results of an investigation of the earnings of graduate engineers.

In all, over 5,000 positions were investigated. As might be expected, a large range of salaries exists between the lowest and the highest. The minimum salaries of the upper 25 per cent of the engineers as correlated to their years of experience, corresponding to the years that have elapsed since their

(Please turn to Next Page.)

**JEWISH HOLIDAY FURLoughs.**

In order to give soldiers of Jewish faith an opportunity to participate in the celebration of High Holy Days (Rosh Hashonah) which begin at sundown, Friday, October 4, 1929, and continue until sundown, Sunday, October 6, 1929, and of the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur) which begins at sundown, Sunday, October 13, 1929, and continues until sundown, Monday, October 14, 1929, the Secretary of War has directed all commanding officers to grant furloughs to members of that faith for such time as may be necessary to permit them to be at their homes, when practicable, or at places where these celebrations are held, provided no interference with the public service is occasioned thereby.

Similarly, in the Navy the Bureau of Navigation has sent notice to all ships and stations that the Commanding Officers may grant leave when the exigencies of the Service permit to men of the Jewish Faith from noon of Thursday, October 3d until noon of Tuesday, October 8th, and from the evening of Saturday, October 12th, until noon of Wednesday, October 16, 1929.

**Text of Pay Board Report**

(Continued from Preceding Page.)  
graduation from college, are as follows:

10 years after graduation.....	\$5,100
15 years after graduation.....	8,000
20 years after graduation.....	10,000
30 years after graduation.....	15,000

Commissioned officer grades of the six services may well be considered to correspond in responsibility to these upper 25 per cent of the commercial positions studied.

67. Even in the teaching profession, long-known as relatively low-paid, in New York City the Superintendent of Schools receives \$25,000, the assistant superintendent \$12,500, examiners \$11,000. District superintendents and principals of high schools \$8,500 to \$10,000, elementary school principals \$5,500 to \$7,500, high school teachers \$2,148 to \$4,844 and grade school teachers \$1,608 to \$3,654.

68. A digest of the table as to the "Salaries of executive officers of private corporations" from the recently published "Report of Wage and Personnel Survey—Field Survey Division, Personnel Classification Board" (House Document No. 602, 70th Congress, 2d Session) shows the following data:

Position	Pay Range	Number Surveyed	Average
Chair. of Bd. and Pres.	\$2,900-over \$50,000	306	\$22,725
Vice Pres.	5,500-over 50,000	659	13,168
Secretaries and Treasurers	3,050-over 50,000	341	9,397
Bank Cashier	3,150-16,200	80	7,103
Purchasing Officer Group	3,050-over 50,000	565	5,517
Adver. Manager Group	3,050-25,800	279	6,299
Credit Manager Group	3,050-13,800	192	4,662
Sales Manager Group	3,050-45,000	582	6,437
Personnel Officer Group	3,050-16,200	110	4,708
Trust Officer Group	3,050-13,800	102	4,887

In all of the ten classes listed the salary range is higher, both at the bottom of the ladder and at the top, than the pay of the military services, and the average in all classes is likewise higher. Yet the responsibilities of the higher grades in the services are undoubtedly greater than those of all save perhaps the first two classes listed and are comparable to those.

69. The following data of increases in pay throughout the Federal Services of the United States are of interest:

Service	Pay Range 1908	Pay Range 1928	Inc. limits	Average
Cabinet	\$12,000	\$15,000	.....	25%
Asst. Secretaries	4,500	9,000 to 10,000	100 to 122%	111
Congress	7,500	10,000	.....	33
Judiciary	6,000 to 13,000	10,000 to 20,000	67 to 58	62
Foreign Service	1,000 to 3,000	2,500 to 9,000	150 to 200	175
Civil Service (Cler.)	720 to 3,000	1,260 to 6,000	75 to 100	87
Civil Service (Mech.)	601 to 1,878	1,327 to 5,333	121 to 186	163
Post Office Insp.	1,200 to 3,000	2,800 to 4,500	134 to 559	92
Public Schools, D. C.	500 to 2,100	1,400 to 4,400	180 to 110	145
Army and Navy	1,870 to 9,538	1,719 to 9,700*	—8 to 2	—3

\*Maximum permanent; temporary while general or admiral, \$11,000; vice admiral, \$10,200.  
Note: It is obviously difficult to obtain the average pay of the above services, and the pay range is therefore given, indicating the pay on entering and the maximum to which a member of the service may hope to attain. For the Army and Navy the actual average increase throughout all grades is 11%.

These services in order of average increase of pay range:

Service	Aver. increase
Foreign Service	175%
Civil Service (Mech.)	153
Public Schools, D. C.	145
Asst. Secretaries	111
Post Office Inspectors	92
Civil Service (Cler.)	87
Judiciary	62
Congress	33
Cabinet	25
Army and Navy	—3

**Section VII.****PERSONNEL AND PROMOTION SITUATION IN THE SERVICES.**

70. The normal organization of commerce or of government is a pyramid in which as responsibilities increase, and rank therewith, the number of personnel in each successive level diminishes. For the military services this organization is complicated, however, by the necessity of providing for wartime increases, sometimes requiring, to meet such expansion, a larger number of officers in each level than is demanded by purely peace-time activities. The same general pyramidal form remains, however.

71. In order that the efficiency of the personnel individually and of the organization as a whole may be maintained, the full career of an officer, and also of an enlisted man, should be distributed in various grades, the various steps in the pyramids, in such manner that a thorough but not unduly prolonged training will be afforded in each grade in preparation for the duties of the successive higher grades. Thus a sound and uniform organization would be that which afforded a reasonable and regular progression in grade throughout the active career of officers and men, with proper periods of training and experience in each grade.

72. A system of pay for members of the military services must, however, not only be applicable to such a sound and uniform organization but, in justice to the personnel involved, must also provide for conditions varying from this standard. Before formulating any revision of present pay laws it is therefore necessary to survey the present and the probable future conditions

in the several services with respect to the promotion status of their personnel.

73. In the Army, promotion to general officer's grades is by selection. Promotions to the grades of colonel to first lieutenant, inclusive, are by seniority in order of standing on a single promotion list, except for officers of the Medical Department and Chaplains, who are promoted after fixed years of service without regard to vacancies. Officers are separated from the service for various reasons: death, dismissal upon approved sentence of court-martial, retirement for various causes, resignation and discharge, and promotions for officers on the promotion list result only from such separations from the service of those ahead of them. Consequently, officers spend a considerable but indeterminate number of years in a grade before advancing to the next higher grade. This condition is aggravated by the existence in the midst of the officer personnel of a large and heterogeneous World War lump of over 5,000 officers—the personnel of which varies in age from twenty-eight to sixty-two

For the Army and the Marine Corps the percentage in the several grades is fixed by law and to some extent proper promotion in grade is retarded. The services not mentioned have no enlisted men.

**Section VIII.**  
**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.**

79. Based upon the foregoing discussion the Board therefore respectfully submits the following recommendations for legislation in revision of the existing pay laws.

**GENERAL.**

80. In recognition of the defects in the operation of the present law as earlier discussed and of the changed economic conditions of the United States, both as to salaries for equivalent responsibilities in the Government

(Please turn to Next Page)

**Foreign Notes**

IN FRANCE, the destroyer *Fougueux* (launched August 4, 1928) commenced her trials at Lorient July 1.

The battleship *Paris* has been completely modernized, and on July 1, 1929, started her post-repair trials.

By a decree signed July 4, Vice Admiral Frochot will succeed to the command of the French Mediterranean Fleet, relieving Vice Admiral Docteur, whose tour of duty will expire in October. The latter officer will assume the duties of Inspector General of Maritime Forces of the Mediterranean, a post left vacant by the recent retirement of Vice Admiral Fatou.

Vice Admiral Frochot entered the Naval School October 1, 1888, graduating at the head of his class.

## Hotel Directory

**SAN FRANCISCO****HOTEL STEWART**  
SAN FRANCISCO

Close to everything worth while. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates for high-class accommodation. Special discount on room rates to Officers of the Army and Navy and their families. Stewart bus meets all trains and steamers.

**WASHINGTON****HOTEL LA FAYETTE**

In the Center of All That Is Worth While in the Capital City. One Block from Army and Navy Club. 25% Discount on All Rooms to Officers in Active Service. SIXTEENTH STREET AT EYE N. W. Washington, D. C.

**NEW YORK****Hotel Grenoble**

56th St. and 7th Ave. Circle 0909 N. Y. City. Spacious rooms from \$2, with private bath from \$2.50. Large flexible suites, 1-2 baths. Special rates for permanency. Excellent location.

**10% Discount to Service Men****HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER**

11th St., just East of Fifth Ave. New York City. Home-like and Convenient American Plan: \$5 to \$6 European Plan: \$3 to \$4

**HOTEL ST. GEORGE**

Clark Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone: Main 10000. Greater New York's Largest Hotel—and the Navy's home at this port. Half mile from Brooklyn Navy Yard. Single rooms with bath from \$3.50, double from \$5.00. Reductions to Army and Navy.

## Hotels of Distinction

For Army, Navy and Marine Corps People. Unrivalled as to location. Distinguished for their appointments and service.

25% discount is allowed service men and families

at any of these hotels.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.****THE CAIRO**

16th at Que  
A comfortable, convenient family hotel.

Rates by day, week or month:  
\$3 to \$5 Daily  
\$18 to \$30 Weekly  
\$75 to \$100 Monthly

**THE HAMILTON**

14th at K St.

The rendezvous of those who seek and demand the best.

Rates:  
Daily, \$4 to \$7  
Weekly, \$25 to \$40  
Monthly, \$100 to \$150

**THE JEFFERSON**

16th at M St. Washington's most exclusive apartment hotel.

Rates—Monthly:  
2 Rooms and Bath, \$150

**THE MARTINIQUE**

16th at M St. The official Service hotel of the Capital.

Rates:  
Daily, \$3 to \$7  
Weekly, \$30 to \$35  
Monthly, \$75 to \$100

**NEW AMSTERDAM**

2701 14th St. A new hotel of completeness in a splendid location.

Rates:  
Daily, \$4 to \$7  
Weekly, \$25 to \$40  
Monthly, \$100 to \$150

**THE FAIRFAX**

21st at Mass. Ave.

A residential hotel of distinction for fastidious folk.

Rates—2 rooms and bath:  
Daily, \$4 to \$6  
Weekly, \$25 to \$35  
Monthly, \$100 to \$120

**TILDEN HALL**

3945 Conn. Ave. The ideal place for children.

Rates—Day, week, or year:  
Unfurnished, \$60 to \$110  
Furnished, \$75 to \$130

**PHILADELPHIA****THE CHATHAM**

20th at Walnut

Convenient, small, and exclusive.

Rates—2 rooms and bath:  
Daily, \$6 to \$10  
Weekly, \$35 to \$50  
Monthly, \$120 to \$150

**THE FAIRFAX**

43rd at Locust

"One of the Fairfaxes," that means the best.

Rates—2 rooms and bath:  
Daily, \$4 to \$6  
Weekly, \$25 to \$35  
Monthly, \$100 to \$120

**BUFFALO****The Fairfax**

715 Delaware Ave.

Most exclusive and finest hotel of its kind.

Rates:  
Daily, \$5 to \$6  
Weekly, \$30 to \$35  
Monthly, \$100 to \$120

**PITTSBURGH****Another Fairfax**

5th Ave. at Craig.

Rates—2 rooms and bath

Daily, \$5 to \$6  
Weekly, \$30 to \$40  
Monthly, \$120 to \$140

**ORANGE, VA.****James Madison**

A metropolitan hotel in the heart of Virginia.

Rates:  
\$4 to \$6 Daily

**Letters to Editor**

*Send your views on pay, promotion and other vital subjects to the Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.*

**FIGURES TALK.**

*Editor, Army and Navy Journal:*  
Average necessary monthly expenses while stationed at Trenton, N. J., from November, 1923, to March 5, 1925:

Average cost per month for—House rent, \$82; gas, \$3.98; electricity, \$4.50; coal, \$20.41; telephone, \$3.48; house supplies, \$82.28; laundry, \$19.47; insurance, \$78.76.

Two daughters in college, so could not afford help. Cost of house, heat and light over commutation received for sixteen months, \$838.32.

Expenses while stationed at Bridgeport, Conn., period March 5, 1925, to February 28, 1926, both dates inclusive:

House rent, \$100; gas, \$2.97; electricity, \$4.07; telephone, \$5.32; coal, \$40.59; house supplies, \$103.56; laundry, \$16.10; insurance, \$78.76.

Cost of house, heat and light over commutation received, 1,073.48; average of \$89.45 per month.

Bridgeport, Conn., from March 1, 1926, to February 28, 1927, inclusive:

The writer has been associated with the Service for 28 years, and in it for 23, and has had officers one and two grades junior under his command who drew more salary. I have not yet been able to discover why payment of salaries in the Army should not be based, as it is in civil employment, on services rendered and responsibilities assumed and not on years of employment nor on marital condition or number of dependents.

Why should any officer be entitled to additional compensation for dependents, be they mother, wife or children? They are his responsibilities and not the people's. Why should any officer draw more salary than one holding a higher grade? The assumption that he is the better man would certainly be logical, and if so why doesn't he hold the higher grade? Why should not any officer on being promoted receive at least sufficient increase in pay to cover the cost of new insignia? These are a few questions I have heard asked by many officers of all grades, but have not yet heard answered. It appears that the Navy has about the right idea in pay by grade rather than by service and dependents. If not—well, I cannot claim the great Mule State as my native heather, but I am open to conviction.

If you see fit to publish this and any one can and cares to answer even one of these questions, I shall read such answer with great interest and attention. If not worthy of publication—well, it's off my chest anyhow. Infantry.

**PAY BASIS AND ALLOWANCES.**

*Editor, Army and Navy Journal:*

I have been a constant subscriber and reader of your paper for over 28 years and have never yet burst forth in its columns. But I cannot refrain from asking you to call attention to a certain peculiar slant on the stand the Army members of the joint pay board have adopted. They seem to favor length of service over grade in forming a basis of pay. Let us see how this would apply in all branches of government service. There are or were last March two gentlemen each named Hoover employed at the White House. One had been there several years, while the other had but recently moved in. Should length of service there determine their respective salaries? Or would the duties performed and responsibilities assumed govern?

House rent, \$100; gas, \$5.66; elec-

tricity, \$4.14; coal, \$8.75 (\*); telephone, \$6.32; insurance, \$78.76; house supplies, \$85.72; laundry, \$22.25.

(\*) Moved from house to heated apartment September 1, 1926. Cost of house, heat and light over amount of commutation received, \$660.60; average of \$55.06 per month.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 1, 1927, to February 29, 1928, inclusive: House rent, \$100; gas, \$8.37; electricity, \$3.50; telephone, \$5; house supplies, \$67.74; laundry, \$19.14; insurance, \$78.76. Cost of house, heat and light over amount of commutation received, \$580.45; average of \$48.37 per month.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 1, 1928, to February 28, 1929, inclusive: House rent, \$100; gas, \$9.44; electricity, \$3.33; telephone, \$5.64; house supplies, \$69.84; laundry, \$20.43; cleaning woman, \$13.33; insurance, \$78.76. Cost for house, heat and light over and above amount of commutation received, \$591.20; average cost of \$49.27 per month.

Total average necessary expenses per month, \$300.77, leaving a balance of \$299.33 for clothing, medical and dental attention, amusement for three adults and education of one daughter at college.

**Text of Pay Board Report**

*(Continued from Preceding Page)*  
and in industrial life and as to actual cost of living, during the past twenty years, pay schedules for the personnel of all services should be established which will so far as practicable be in accord with the principles set forth in paragraph 20, and which will afford an increase over the rates established in 1908 appropriate to the present-day conditions.

81. In view of the separate and distinct careers of the several classes of personnel, provision should be made (a) commissioned officers, (b) warrant and commissioned officers, (c) women nurses, (d) enlisted men also for (e) retired personnel, and (f) personnel of the National Guard and Reserve forces.

**COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.**

82. The Board recommends that rental and subsistence allowances for commissioned officers as established by existing law be discontinued, and that such officers receive annual pay, consisting of base pay with certain increments theron, as prescribed in the following table:

Grade	Base Pay	Increments None
Major General.....	\$14,000	None
(Notes a and b)		
Brigadier General.....	12,000	
Colonel.....	10,200	
Lieutenant Colonel.....	8,700	
Major.....	6,000	
Captain.....	5,100	
1st Lieutenant.....	4,000	
2nd Lieutenant.....	3,000	

Notes: a. Officers temporarily serving in grades corresponding to general and lieutenant general to receive, while so serving, additional pay of \$3,000 and \$1,500, respectively, per annum.

b. The Commandant, Coast Guard, the Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, to receive the pay of a major general.

c. Any officer in the grade of lieutenant colonel who has completed 21, 24 or 27 years of commissioned service shall be considered for pay purposes as having served in that grade for not less than 3, 6 or 9 years, respectively, and any officer in the grade of colonel who has completed 27 years of commissioned service shall be considered for pay purposes as having served in that grade for not less than 3 years.

d. No service to be counted for purposes of pay except active commissioned service under a Federal appointment and commissioned service in the National Guard when called out by order of the President.

83. This schedule has been prepared after careful consideration of the principles of pay legislation, in connection with existing conditions in the several services, of the present status of governmental and commercial salaries, of the schedules of pay for the military services enacted in 1908, and of the change in economic standards and in the value of the dollar in the last thirty years, as discussed in the preceding sections of this report. The present complex method of computing compensation by "pay" established in varying pay periods and by "allowances" differing according to the pay period and to the family status of the officer, has been superseded by a simpler system in which there is but one base pay for each grade and in which allowances do not exist.

84. The schedule is in general accord with the principles in that (a) allowances are discontinued, (b) pay is based upon responsibility and (c) a base pay is established for each grade, (d) the pay is adequate and (e) the pay of officers of the higher grades is comparable with remuneration of a successful career in civil life.

85. Increments on the base pay have in the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel been based upon length of service in those grades, with, however, a compensating provision for officers delayed in promotion in reaching those grades. Without this provision, officers whose promotion to the grades of

we could use more money, but I don't think a "sqawk" is the way to get it.

I have spent my time since June 1, 1919, with the exception of two and one-half years in the line, on D. E. M. L. (G. S. I., until the creation of D. E. M. L.) both on recruiting duty and organized reserve duty. For the past six years I have been stationed in a Southern city of about 100,000 population on organized reserve duty.

I am married and have a family. Two of my children are in their second year in high school. One boy is in C. M. T. Camp as I write this. We are an "Army" family. We all have the spirit of "Can do." We are buying our home. We own our automobile. Go any and every where. We are not naked. We have plenty to eat. I pay dues in half a dozen fraternal and patriotic orders. We enjoy the respect and companionship of many friends. I like my job. I like the Service, and expect to stay as long as it is necessary to retire. As stated above, I could use more money, and believe things will work out to our advantage; however, I am doing nicely on what I now receive.

In conclusion. Snap out of it, fellows. If you have to gripe, get out by yourself. Hold your head in the air, take an interest in your job and keep your worries under your hat, as becomes a picked soldier on D. E. M. L. "Satisfied D. E. M. L. (OR)."

lieutenant colonel and colonel was materially delayed, would frequently not be able to reach the higher rates of pay and the disparity in pay received by an officer in a service where promotion is regular and an officer in a service where promotion is delayed would become unduly great.

86. The Board recommends that until such time as widely varying systems of promotion in use in the several services and the actual advancement of personnel thereunder shall be more nearly uniform, increases in pay in the grades of second lieutenant to major, inclusive, be based on total strength of commissioned service rather than on service in grade. This temporary departure from principle is necessary in order that officers whose

promotion is delayed may avoid stagnation in pay as well as in promotion while remaining in one grade, and that such officers may not be required to begin at the base pay for the next grade upon promotion thereto after a prolonged delay.

87. Federal commissioned service has been chosen as the standard for the determination of increases based on total length of service because:

a. All officers entering the service from whatever source, the Academies, the enlisted or warrant grades, or civil life, are upon first commission considered as of equal value as commissioned officers to the Government and should therefore be placed on a pay equality among themselves.

b. The time since original entry into the initial commissioned grade is the measure of delay in promotion, i. e.,

(Please turn to Next Page)

**Thirtieth Infantry Notes**

THE 30th Infantry Band, which is on duty at the Civilian Military Training Camp at Camp Del Monte, Calif., has been playing concert programs each Sunday afternoon at the Roman Plunge, Hotel Del Monte.

July 18 was "30th Infantry Day" at the annual California Rodeo, which was held at Salinas from July 17 to 21. The 30th Infantry Band led the rodeo parade on this date and also played during the performance. A large number of officers and men were guests of the Rodeo Committee on this occasion. The band also took part in the carnival parade on Saturday evening.

We hope to have a prize winning rifle and pistol team during the coming winter. Col. Fred R. Brown, commanding officer, has ordered that the team begin training immediately, and has detailed 1st Lt. C. D. Nickelwait as coach.

Lt. Col. C. F. Thompson, who reported for duty last week, has taken over the duties of Executive Officer, 30th Infantry.

Due to the fact that most of the Regiment is now on duty at the C. M. T. C. at Camp Del Monte, Calif., the athletic schedule has been suspended during the summer. The schedule, under Camp. G. M. Kraul, during the spring, was very successful, especially the boxing shows. The regiment developed two Pacific Athletic Association champions during the season. With the approach of fall the football spirit has begun to develop, and with Sgt. Adolph Barnes as captain of the team it is believed that we will have as good if not better success than we had last year. An excellent schedule of games has been arranged, including some of the leading colleges of the West.

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**Text of Pay Board Report**

(Continued from Preceding Page)  
in the career of the commissioned officer promotion should follow at regular intervals from the date of first commission and any amount of commissioned service beyond the normal for promotion to successive grades represents delay. Upon such excess of commissioned service as compared with the grade held by the officer is based the additional compensatory pay.

c. Prior enlisted or warrant service, though rightly counted toward retirement since it is service to the Government, cannot logically form an indication of officer-responsibilities or officer-experience gained, or a measure of delay of promotion in the commissioned officer career which is not begun until the completion of that prior service, and such service prior to first commission should not form a basis for extra pay.

88. The Board believes that the pay of officers in the several grades proposed in the above schedule is generally proportionate to that of corresponding positions in civil life, and that it represents a proper valuation in the light of the present economic standards, of the value of the services of the respective officers to the Government.

89. This schedule represents approximately 60 per cent increase over the 1908 schedule, which is by no means disproportionate to the increases effected since that date in other governmental services of the United States, and which is in fact less than the increase in the cost of living. The following table shows the percentage increases in each grade of the proposed schedule over the 1908 and 1922 schedules:

Grade	Comm'd Service	1908	1922	Recommended	Inc.	Inc.
				'22 Rec.	'08 Rec.	'08 Rec.
Maj. Gen.	40	\$9,532	\$9,700	\$14,000	44%	46%
Brig. Gen.	36	7,575	7,500	12,000	60	63
Col.	30	6,209	7,200	10,500	48	70
Lt. Col.	26	5,526	6,207	9,500	53	68
Maj.	20	4,879	5,757	7,800	36	60
Capt.	14	3,836	4,278	6,300	47	65
1st Lt.	8	2,964	3,358	4,800	44	63
2nd Lt.	2	2,333	2,199	3,000	37	34
Average, all grades				44%	58%	

**DEDUCTION FOR GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.**

90. From the pay of commissioned officers of all grades, and of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers, when assigned Government quarters and furnished fuel and light in kind, it is recommended that the following amounts be deducted per annum: all general officers grades, \$1,800; colonel and lieutenant colonel, \$1,500; major, \$1,320; captain, \$1,080; 1st lieutenant, \$840; 2nd lieutenant, \$600; commissioned warrant officer, \$600; warrant officer (including warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service), \$480.

91. It has already been stated that a deduction from pay to represent rental paid to the Government is appropriate in the case of officers occupying Government quarters. The amount recommended represents approximately 15 per cent of the officer's pay, and is considered a fair return to the Government for the investment represented by the quarters so occupied.

**WARRANT AND COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICERS.**

92. The Board recommends that rental and subsistence allowances for warrant and commissioned warrant officers as established by law be discontinued, and that warrant officers of the Army (except those of the Army Mine Planter Service), Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard receive \$2,550 per annum from the date of warrant, with an increase at the rate of \$150 per annum for each 3 years of service in any grade in any of the services, not exceeding 30 years.

Warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service to receive pay according to their grade as follows:

Master	\$3,000
First Mate	2,500
Second Mate	2,100
Engineer	2,900
Asst. Engineer	2,500

and also to receive \$150 per annum increase for each 3 years of service in any grade in any of the services, not exceeding 30 years.

Commissioned warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard to receive \$3,900 per annum upon commission, with an increase for officers with creditable records of \$300 per annum for each period of 3 years of commissioned service not to exceed 21 years.

93. These schedules for warrant and commissioned warrant officers have been determined without regard to that of commissioned officers, since these officers are appointed after years of enlisted service and are not under the

law eligible for promotion to higher grades.

94. The increase of pay granted these officers from that received in 1908 (or the date of institution of the grade, if later) is shown in the following table in which maximum and minimum rates of pay are cited:

Grade and Service	(1908 (or later)	Recommended	Inc. range	Mean inc.
ARMY	(1920)			
War Off.	\$1,320-\$2,280 (1918)	\$2,550-\$4,050	93- 81%	87%
WAR. OFF. (M. P. S.)	972- 3,189	2,100- 4,500	115- 43	79
NAVY & C. G.				
War. Off.	1,125- 2,617	2,550- 4,050	126- 56	91
Com. War. Off.	1,870- 2,747	3,900- 6,000	108-118	113
MARINE CORPS	(1918)			
War. Off.	1,125- 2,617	2,550- 4,050	126- 55	90
Com. War. Off.	.....	3,900- 6,000	.....	.....
Average, all services, War. Off.			87%	
Com. War. Off.			113	

95. The proposed schedule will effect a mean increase of pay of 87 per cent for the warrant officers and 113 per cent for the commissioned warrant officers over the 1908 (or later) pay schedule. This is considerably greater than the percentage increase recommended for commissioned officers in the line of promotion, but is in fact roughly commensurate with the 104 per cent increase in the cost of living since 1908. Furthermore, the warrant and commissioned warrant officers are not, save in exceptional circumstances, advanced in grade; their career is limited and there should be a reasonable reward in pay for success therein.

**WOMEN NURSES.**

96. The Board recommends that the subsistence allowance for women nurses of the Army and Navy be discontinued and that women nurses of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service re-

commended. In certain cases, however, such as nurses attached to dispensaries, they must provide their own quarters and accordingly an allowance of \$60 per month is recommended for those members of the Nurse Corps who are not provided with Government quarters.

recommended. This increase is warranted by the greater value to the service and the greater responsibility of the men in those grades.

The mean increase throughout all grades and length of service of the proposed schedule over that of 1908 is 83 per cent, somewhat more in fact than has been recommended by the Board for commissioned officers.

104. The Board further recommends that the enlisted personnel of the Navy and Coast Guard, which does not, under existing law, receive any allowances for clothing or any money equivalent therefor after their first outfit on original enlistment, be granted a clothing allowance of \$5 per month, to begin after the completion of their first year of enlistment, and that the initial outfit of clothing for those services be increased to a maximum authorized value of \$125 from the present \$100. At present the Army and Marine Corps are granted clothing allowances throughout their enlisted service. The Navy and Coast Guard receive none after the first enlistment outfit. The actual value of allowances made to the personnel of the Army and Marine Corps varies somewhat between the two services but averages approximately \$5 per month. This represents an actual money saving to the enlisted man of those services and consequently the Board recommends an equivalent grant in money to the enlisted personnel of the Navy and Coast Guard.

105. The Board further recommends that the existing restriction (U. S. Code, Title 10, Article 604) on the percentage of the authorized number of enlisted men of the Army, and hence of the Marine Corps, in each pay grade be removed and the distribution be made at the discretion of the heads of the respective departments, subject to the ultimate control by the appropriations made by the Congress, as is now the case for the Navy and the Coast Guard. This will remove the restrictions on the promotion career of enlisted men in the Army and the Marine Corps and will permit advancement for the enlisted men of those services, and hence pay promotion as well as promotion in rank, parallel to that now enjoyed by the enlisted personnel of the Navy and Coast Guard.

106. Also it is recommended that the

ceive pay according to the following schedule:

Grade	Superintendent	\$4,000
Ast. Supt. and Dir.	3,000	
Ast. Director	2,400	
Chief Nurse	2,100	
Nurse, acting as ast. to Chief Nurse	1,800	
Nurse	1,500	

All members of the Nurse Corps of the services to receive an increase of \$120 per annum for each period of 3 years of service in the Nurse Corps, not exceeding 15 years.

Members of the Nurse Corps when not furnished public quarters to be granted a cash allowance in lieu thereof at the rate of \$60 per month.

97. The above schedule recommended for the pay of members of the Nurse Corps is compared in the table below with the pay allowed comparative positions in hospitals and other organizations in civil life:

Grade	Superintendent	\$4,000
Ast. Supt. and Dir.	3,000	
Ast. Director	2,400	
Chief Nurse	2,100	
Nurse, acting as ast. to Chief Nurse	1,800	
Nurse	1,500	

\*Plus full maintenance.

An examination of this table shows that the pay recommended for nurses is somewhat less, except in the lowest grade, than that granted those in civil life but the greater assurance of continued employment and the existing age retirement privilege compensate for the minor disadvantage in pay of the service nurses.

98. The following table shows the 1910, 1922 and the proposed schedules and the percentage increases of the latter over the 1910 rates:

Grade	1910*	1922†	Recommended	Inc. '10-Rec. inc.	Mean inc.
Superintendent	\$1,960	\$3,559-\$4,279	\$4,000-\$4,600	101-131%	116%
Ast. Supt. and Dir.	2,559	3,279	3,000- 3,600	.....	.....
Ast. Director	2,559	3,279	2,400- 3,000	.....	.....
Chief Nurse	1,140-1,320	1,659- 2,379	2,100- 2,700	84-104	94
Nurse acting as ast. to Chief Nurse	750- 960	1,059- 1,779	1,800- 2,400	92-119	104
Nurse	.....	.....	1,500- 2,100	.....	.....
Average				105%	

\*\$150 added to actual pay to represent value of subsistence furnished, since 1922, and present recommended pay schedules contemplate purchase of subsistence by the nurses.

†Subsistence allowance of \$219 added.

Although the mean increase throughout the various grades in the Nurse Corps provided by this schedule over that of 1910 is 105 per cent, slightly greater than the increase in the cost of living in that period, yet the great improvement in the standards of employment for women and the existing difficulty of maintaining the Nurse Corps at full strength because of existing rates of pay (only 25 per cent less than those recommended) warrant the present recommendation.

99. Normally and almost completely throughout the three Nurse Corps their members are quartered in hospitals or nurses' quarters or other public lodges

allowances prescribed for enlisted men not furnished with quarters and subsistence in Section 11 of the Joint Service Pay Act of June 10, 1922, be continued but be modified so as to allow the President to prescribe a maximum of \$5 per day instead of \$4 per day as now authorized. In certain localities the present maximum of \$4 is not sufficient for the proper housing and food of the men affected.

107. Although not specifically a matter of pay legislation, the Board has been impressed by the fact that ex-enlisted men, retired enlisted men, and in fact retired officers of the several services receive far less benefits than do the veterans of the World War and other wars, especially in the matters of pensions or compensation, admission to Veterans' Bureau hospitals, subsistence while under treatment in Government hospitals, and some cases, forfeiture of pay or allowances when entering sailors' or soldiers' homes. Pensions for disability in general service and to the dependents of deceased personnel are fixed by a law over fifty years old and are considerably lower than those allowed veterans of the Spanish War and the World War. Furthermore, veterans of these wars may enter any Veterans' Bureau hospital and may receive transportation thereto and may be subsisted therein without any charge. Retired men of the Regular service may enter only the hospitals of their own services, must proceed thereto at their own expense and must pay for their subsistence therein. These men have served many years and they deserve equal consideration and equal privileges with veterans of relatively brief wars whose services may be but for a year or less. The Board believes that these

(Please turn to Next Page)

**Text of Pay Board Report**

(Continued from Preceding Page)

discriminations against men of long service should be brought to the attention of the heads of the respective departments in order that appropriate corrective legislation may be recommended.

108. The Board recommends that the following provisions of existing law with reference to enlisted men be continued in effect:

a. Re-enlistment gratuities, to a maximum of \$200, of \$50 times the number of years served in the last enlistment period, for honorably discharged men of the highest three grades; and, not to exceed \$100, of \$25 times the number of years served in the last enlistment period, to honorably discharged men of the remaining grades, provided that re-enlistment in every case must be within the period of three months from date of discharge.

b. Additional compensation of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 per month for special qualification in the use of arms.

c. Pay for specialists ratings of enlisted men of the 6th and 7th grades of the Army and Marine Corps, ranging from \$3 to \$30 per month.

d. The rates of pay of the insular force of the Navy as one-half the rates of pay prescribed for enlisted men of the Navy in corresponding ratings.

**RETIRED PERSONNEL.**

109. The Board recommends that any change of pay schedules adopted be applicable to the pay of personnel now or hereafter retired.

110. Although the Board considers that the efficiency of the services is based mainly upon the morale and performance of duty of the personnel on active duty, and has confined its discussion almost entirely to the conditions surrounding such personnel, yet the conditions of retirement, and particularly the pay of retired personnel, represent the eventual status of the officer or man of long service and consequently all personnel are naturally and properly concerned therewith. Any changes in the pay schedules of the active list should therefore be applicable to officers and men upon their retirement. Furthermore, personnel already retired should receive their retired pay upon the basis of successive changes in schedules, since the new schedules reflect the estimate of the responsibilities which they have discharged in their active duty period and for which in their present retirement they should be compensated, and also since the new schedules are ordinarily based in part upon changes in the cost of living, which necessarily affect retired personnel as well as active.

111. It is also recommended that all retired personnel on active duty receive the active duty pay of their grade. Under existing law, retired officers and men below general officer grades when on active duty receive active duty pay and allowances, but those of general officer grades may not receive any addition to their retired pay. This is manifestly unjust to officers of distinction who may be called upon to serve in temporary assignments where their special qualifications and experience are of great value to the Government. They may not be so ordered except with their own consent, but their interest in the service and their devotion to the Government is usually such that, despite the personal sacrifice of business interests in which they have engaged or of well-earned leisure, they respond to the call.

**NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE PERSONNEL.**

112. The Board recommends that the pay of personnel of the National Guard and of the Reserve forces when on Federal duty and receiving Federal pay be that of personnel of the Regular services of equivalent grade and length of commissioned service with such service determined in accordance with existing law.

113. In the Joint Service Pay Act of 1922 officers of the National Guard and of the Reserve forces were granted, according to their grade, the pay of the several pay periods set forth in that Act. Since, however, the recommendations of this Board for the Regular services will, if enacted, constitute a complete substitution for the 1922 system of pay periods it is necessary that definite provision be made for their rates of pay. It appears just that they should receive the same rate of pay as officers of the Regular services of equivalent grade and service. Similar provisions already exist for

warrant officers and enlisted men of the Reserve forces in the Acts establishing such Reserve forces, but for completeness all personnel, officers and men, should be included in any new pay legislation.

114. Special pay for administrative functions for commissioned officers of the National Guard, pay for warrant officers for performance of their appropriate duties and armory drill pay for enlisted men should be continued as at present.

**COROLLARY RECOMMENDATIONS. Reimbursement for Travel Expenses.**

115. The Board recommends that the payment of mileage be confined to travel on permanent change of station only and that per diem allowance not to exceed \$8 per day, in lieu of subsistence, and the allowance for necessary and actual transportation expenses, be authorized for all other travel.

116. Reimbursement for travel expenses is covered by Section 12 of the Act of June 10, 1922, and for that reason, and because of many difficulties experienced by personnel of the service under the present law, the Board has considered this subject.

117. At present officers traveling without troops within the limits of the United States receive a mileage allowance of 8 cents per mile for the travel involved (or 5 cents per mile if transportation is furnished by the Government). Except in cases of repeated travel to and from the same point no method exists whereby the officer may be compensated for additional expenses, however large, over and above the return to him in mileage according to this allowance. Officers frequently are sent out on inspection or other trips which require, and in fact, for reasons of economy in time and in transportation cost are planned to require, but little actual travel from point to point and considerable time spent at each point. As a result the officer, who meanwhile must maintain his base establishment and therefore is saving only the actual cost of his food during his absence therefrom, is put to considerable expense for lodging and subsistence and may in return only receive the 8 cents per mile allowance to cover the travel performed and all other expenses while away from his station.

118. Per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence for all travel other than on permanent change of station is just and equitable to the officer and the Government. It will permit the officer making short trips with long stops to be more nearly reimbursed for the expense involved and will properly reimburse the officer who makes long trips with short stops. In the interest of good and simplified administration "actual expenses" have been eliminated, as it results in confusion in settlement of accounts and misunderstanding and controversy with the Comptroller General. Mileage should be continued on permanent change of station because it more nearly covers the actual cost to the officer of the change of station made.

**Persons Receiving Pay Equivalent to that of Commissioned Officers.**

119. In Section 1 of the Joint Service Pay Act it was stated, in effect, that the provisions of the Act shall apply equally to those persons serving, not as commissioned officers in any of the services, but whose pay under then existing law is fixed as an amount equivalent to that of a commissioned officer below general officers' grade.

120. The Board recommends a similar provision to cover the payment of such persons.

**Matters Exempted from the Operation of the Joint Service Pay Act.**

121. In Section 21 of the Joint Service Pay Act a number of matters established by existing laws and regulations were specifically continued in effect. These items were presumably at that time satisfactory and a repetition of the controlling laws or regulations with respect to them would have made that Act too bulky. These items include (a) the pay and allowances of the General of the Armies; (b) the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, Marine Band, Indian Scouts and flying cadets; (c) allowances in kind for quarters, heat and light for officers and warrant officers and for enlisted men, and allowances in kind for rations for enlisted men; (d) allowances for private mounts for officers; (e) transportation in kind for personnel and their dependents; (f) transportation and packing allowances for baggage and household effects for personnel; (g) additional pay for aides; (h) extra pay for enlisted men serving as steno-

**Says Pay Law is Illegal**

A LETTER has been addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Lt. William I. Lehrfeld, stationed on the Seattle, receiving ship at New York Navy Yard, bringing out points which he believes shows that the 1922 pay law now in effect is unconstitutional.

"Perhaps at this time," Lt. Lehrfeld wrote, "while the Departmental Board is about to submit its recommendation for a new pay law, a continued justifiable attack upon the present pay law may not be amiss. The present pay law in my humble opinion is decidedly unconstitutional."

"I am not unmindful of the steps now being taken generally by the various services subject to the pay law of 1922 to have that law removed from the statute books, not only because it already provides wholly inadequate pay for their respective services, but also because its operation has created numerous unjust discriminations and inequities. This is particularly so in the cases of officers of the Naval Academy Classes of 1917 and those following, who are denied equal opportunity to compute their service at the Naval Academy and any increase in pay for promotion from Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander until several years have elapsed."

**Power to Tax.**

"In the celebrated case of McCullough vs. Maryland in 4 Wheaton 316, Chief Justice Marshall in reviewing the power of Congress with reference to taxation decided that 'the power to tax involves the power to destroy.' That decision has since survived the test of judicial criticism and has become part of the law of the land. In the 13th clause of Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution, Congress has power to 'Provide and maintain a Navy.' Coincident with this power to 'provide and maintain a Navy, Congress has power to pay naval officers of the Navy which it maintains. So that it logically follows that from the power to pay, Congress has the power to protect. There are then these two extremes, limiting the powers of Congress, whereby it may tax even to destruction, and pay the servants of the government in order to protect them."

"Section 1 of Article 14 however expressly states: 'No State shall make or enforce any law which shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.' This provision of the Constitution while intended for the several States is equally applicable to Congress itself with reference to its own legislation enacted in the interests of the United States as a Sovereign State. The 1922 pay law now in effect, in my humble opinion, violates this Constitutional provision, in that its operation does not afford naval officers, equally circumstanced with respect to service and rank, the equal protection of the law. In classifying officers as being 'equally circumstanced' it would seem that their rank or responsibility and service to the government are the sole governing factors. It may not be said within reason and justice, as far as naval service is concerned, that two officers of equal rank and service are not equally circumstanced just because one may be married or have an adopted child and the other unmarried with a dependent sister, brother or incapacitated father. The reasonable test is service and responsibility to the government and no other."

**Discrimination of Allowances.**

"When Congress grants increased compensation to a naval officer for having a wife, child or lawfully adopted child, or dependent mother, to the exclusion of an unmarried officer of equal rank and service who incidentally in fact may have a dependent sister, brother, or disabled father, such a discriminating grant or increased compensation to the former may not within reason or justice be regarded as affording the equal protection of the law to the latter officer as provided by the Constitution. The power of Congress to create distinctions is recognized, but it is contended that such a distinction shall be based upon reasonable and justifiable grounds, administrative or political necessity or convenience, or on economic needs. Justice Field in his opinion in Barber vs. Connolly in 113 U. S. 27, speaking for the court said: 'The 14th Amendment in declar-

graphic reporters, cooks, mess-men or mail clerks, and (i) money allowances granted to enlisted men for awards of medals or decorations.

122. The Board believes that these items, many of which are allowances in kind, should be continued in any new pay legislation."

**Air Training for Navy Meds.**

Two groups of Navy Medical officers have been given training in aviation medicine, according to the bulletin issued by the Bureau of Navigation; i.e.:

(a) Medical officers qualified in aviation medicine, or "flight surgeons"; (b) medical officers qualified to conduct aviation physical examinations.

Group (a) are specialists who have taken a basic course in aviation medicine at the Naval Medical School, followed by further training, including flight experience, at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., or have been given other special instruction in the subject or have had considerable experience with active aviation units.

Group (b) are medical officers who have completed the basic course in aviation medicine at the Naval Medical School, but have not proceeded further in the specialty. All medical officers ordered to the School for instruction are now given this course and all medical officers who have completed this course are fully qualified to conduct aviation physical examinations.

Flight surgeons are assigned only to large aviation activities and to certain administrative and training duties. The duty these specialists have been trained to perform and the return the Department expects from such training do not warrant their assignment to every station that may have a few planes attached or at which it may from time to time be necessary to conduct aviation physical examinations. It is considered that the conditions arising in such commands, examinations, etc., can be satisfactorily handled by medical officers of group (b).

The number of officers, other than naval aviators and student naval aviators, who may be ordered to duty involving flying is limited by law. Included in this group are aircraft spotters, officers on design and inspection duty, observers, aerologists, staff corps officers under instruction, etc. The number of requests for such orders considerably exceeds the number allowed by law, necessitating an allocation under different duties. In this allocation the number of sets of flight orders available for medical officers is eighteen, which number can be exceeded only by a corresponding reduction in the number of orders allocated to some other duty.

The attention of all officers whose duties involve matters relating to aviation personnel is invited to paragraphs 1544 and 1261-1266 of the Manual of the Medical Department.

ing that 'no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law,' undoubtedly intended not only that there should be no arbitrary deprivation of life or liberty or arbitrary spoliation of property, but that equal protection and security shall be given to all under like circumstances in the enjoyment of their personal and civil rights; . . . that no impediment shall be interposed to the pursuit of any person except as apply to the same pursuits by others under like circumstances; that no greater burden shall be laid upon one than laid upon others in the same calling and conditions. . ." Upon this ground alone, with no reference to the numerous other incongruities and inequities contained in the 1922 pay law, that its operation does not afford the equal protection of the law which the framers of the Constitution intended to grant, I submit that that pay law is therefore unconstitutional.

"It is recognized that sometimes the operation of a particular law may result in the creation of harsh treatment contrary to the intention of the Legislators. If such a law nevertheless is enacted, but pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, nothing but the conscience and good sense of justice of the Legislators may bring about its repeal or modification. But, where, as here, the provisions of the 1922 pay law so operate as to create an arbitrary and vicious discrimination between officers equally circumstanced with respect to their rank and service, by granting increased compensation or allowances to one over the other just because the former may have certain kinds of dependents, is not, to my mind, in accordance with the 14th Amendment of the Constitution declaring in effect that no person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be denied the equal protection of the law. Upon this basis I humbly recommend that the 1922 pay law now in operation should be replaced by one designed to remove the arbitrary discriminations and inequities contained therein, under the hardships of which a large number of naval officers have long since exercised cheerful patience."



**Radio Notes**

THE story of another record-breaking performance was added to the list of brilliant achievements of the North German Lloyd steamship Bremen on its maiden voyage to New York, when Chief Radio Officer Paul Schuch, of the Bremen, and A. J. Costigan, traffic superintendent of the Radiomarine Corporation of America, met aboard the new liner to compare notes on the radio traffic handled on its first trip. Mr. Costigan went aboard the Bremen to congratulate Radio Officer Schuch on setting a new record for multiple transmission of radio messages from a passenger ship.

Mr. Costigan explained that during the last two days of its voyage, the Bremen communicated simultaneously with three American stations of the Radiomarine Corporation, carrying on a two-way exchange of messages with each station.

Heretofore it had been considered impracticable to communicate with more than one station in two-way exchange of commercial traffic at one time.

The Bremen carried six radio operators, Officer Schuch said. During the last five hours of its trip, the radio office on the Bremen handled 270 messages, he explained. During its trans-Atlantic passage it handled upward of 50,000 words by radio telegraphy.

This included 1,725 commercial messages in addition to press reports and weather reports received on the ship from America and Germany. The ship received 1,200 words of news each day from Berlin and 1,200 words from New York.

Radio traffic was so heavy, Officer Schuch stated, that on the return trip from Germany the Bremen will carry two additional radio operators. When equipment for facsimile transmission of pictures is added, two more operators will be employed, making a total of ten. The next development beyond facsimile transmission is expected to be the establishment of a brokerage office aboard the ship which will raise the radio operating personnel aboard to twelve operators.

Akron, Ohio (Special).—Radio equipment on the Navy's two new \$5,000,000 lighter-than-air craft now under construction, will be the most powerful ever installed on such dirigibles.

The two ships, the ZRS-4 and the ZRS-5, which will be completed about April, 1931, will each carry wireless facilities costing about \$50,000. They will have a communication range of 8,000 miles and will use two transmitters and two receivers.

A radio compass also will be installed on each of the aircraft, reports indicate. Power for the sets will be generated by one of the eight engines comprising the power plant of the ship, and the engines will be shielded so as to minimize disturbance to reception.

Congress, in making the appropriations for the two giants of the air, failed to include the cost of radio apparatus in the bill, but it is expected that they will do so at the next session, it was said.

**Army Notes**

Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, the Quartermaster General, has been granted leave of absence for 1 month, beginning August 1. The General expects to spend part of his leave fishing in Canada and the remainder of his leave will be spent in Maine.

Capt. R. L. Fain, Q. M. C., on duty in the Office of the Quartermaster General, is on leave of absence for one month. During his leave Capt. Fain expects to visit in Canada, and will return to duty on or about Aug. 15.

Lt. Col. John S. Chambers, Q. M. C., on duty in the Office of the Quartermaster General, has been on leave of absence for one month.

Brig. Gen. H. F. Rethers, Assistant Quartermaster General, is on leave of absence for one month. He expected to spend part of his leave on a motor trip to Canada.

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**SERVICE SPORT NEWS****38th Infantry Awards**

AT A retreat parade formation, held July 16, in the General's Loop at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, Col. Ira C. Welborn, commanding officer of the 35th Infantry, presented to organizations and individuals of that regiment a large number of trophies and awards for excellence in marksmanship and prowess in athletics during the past year.

Organizations receiving marksmanship trophies were: Rifle Trophy to Company G with a score of 272.67; Machine Gun Trophy to Company H with a score of 268.17; and the Pistol Trophy to Headquarters Company with a score of 275.03. Corporal Mike Panik of Company G made 327 points to win the Individual Rifle Trophy, while Pvt. Alva C. Crittenton of Company H made 407 points to win the Individual Machine Gun Trophy.

Ten gold basket balls were presented to the basketball squad. The 35th Infantry team was winner of first place in the Hawaiian Division League last season. They then played the Fort Kamehameha team for the championship of the Hawaiian Department and won one game and lost two in the three-game series.

Five medals were awarded for boxing, ten medals were awarded to those winning place in field and track meets. 35th Infantry athletes won places in the following track and field meets: Hawaiian Division, Hawaiian Department, A. A. U., and Rainbow Relay. Headquarters Company received a loving cup for winning the regimental meet. Twenty-four sweaters and nine stripes were also awarded.

**GOLF MATCH PLANNED.**

A golf tournament between teams of all Army and all Navy-Marine Corps officers, and the Reserve and civilian components thereof will be held some time in the fall, at the Army, Navy and Marine Corps Country Club, Arlington, Va. A suitable trophy has been donated for presentation to the winning team.

Membership in the club is not a necessary requirement for eligibility on the teams. There will be a meeting of all officer golfers in the grill room of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps Country Club, at 5:00 p. m. August 10, for the purpose of selecting captains for the respective teams. All golfers are urged to be present.

**MARINE GRID SLATE GIVEN.**

Maj. David L. S. Brewster, U. S. M. C., in charge of athletics, this week announced the schedule of the Marine Corps football team for the coming season:

New River State College of Montgomery, W. Va., Oct. 12, at Charleston, W. Va.; Davis-Elkins College, of Elkins, W. Va., Oct. 19, at Fairmont, W. Va.; St. Xavier College, Oct. 26, at Cincinnati; Coast Guard, Nov. 2, at Washington; University of Dayton, Nov. 16, at Dayton, Ohio; Lebanon Valley College of Annville, Pa., Nov. 23, at Harrisburg.

The 25 members of the squad will go into training at Quantico on Sept. 1.

Gerald (Snitz) Snyder, recent Maryland U. fullback, is among this year's acquisitions. Other graduates of colleges or universities among the squad will be J. B. Hill, quarterback at U. of Georgia last year; O. K. Pressley, captain and center for Clemson (S. C.) College; C. J. O'Donnell, captain and back at Norwich U.; J. P. McCaffrey, all-around star for four years at P. M. C., and C. R. Allen, guard and tackle on the U. of Florida team of 1928. Each of these men has been given a second lieutenant's commission.

J. T. (Tom) Keady will return as head coach of the Marines. He will be assisted by Lt. Zeke Bailey and Capt. Harry Liversedge.

Capt. Frank Gottge also will be on the scene at Quantico, probably directing the post team. He recently finished a tour of duty in China and has been appointed motor transport officer at Quantico.

**Navy Drops Cup Game**

THE Navy was definitely withdrawn from participation in the President's Cup football competition because of the disorganizing effect of taking a large group of men away from their duties afloat during an important period of training for target practice.

The competition, which began as a three-cornered one in 1924, narrowed down to a Navy-Marine Corps duel last year, when Army withdrew for the same reason as now actuates the Navy. Navy, last year's winner, now holds the cup.

It has been Navy's traditional policy in enlisted men's athletics "to promote the all-around welfare of the greatest number of participants, and to this end the greatest effort is made toward developing ship and station teams with intramural contests rather than a super team or teams with a limited number of big contests."

The Marine Corps, on the other hand, maintains major teams, drawn from the best at the various stations, at San Diego, Parris Island, and Quantico. The team at Quantico is designated as "the Marine Corps Team."

**NAVY CREW COACH CONTINUES.**

Annapolis (Special) — Richard A. Glendon will continue as head rowing coach at the Naval Academy over next season at least, according to Comdr. J. H. Ingram, director of athletics at the Academy.

Glendon will report about January 15 for winter practice, and it is expected that the new boat house, which contains special facilities for indoor rowing, will be ready at that time.

It will be the third season since his return to the Naval Academy that Glendon, Sr., has coached rowing. His first term was for 21 years.

Buck Walsh, plebe coach, who was operated on for appendicitis shortly after the Poughkeepsie race, is supervising the work of the squad from the new class.

Al Gray, varsity oarsman, with several assistants, will continue as active coach.

**W. P. CAVALRY WINS DECISIVELY.**

West Point (Special) — The baseball team of the Military Academy Cavalry detachment on July 28 stacked up against a team known as one of the best on the post, that representing the band. The musicians were no match for the horsemen however, who scored 24-0. Seventeen of these runs were made in the fourth inning.

**ANNOUNCE NAVY SPORTS.**

Annapolis (Special) — The list of dates for Naval Academy athletic contests in the Fall and early Winter sports was completed this week. In addition to Varsity football, already announced, the schedule is:

**Soccer.**

Varsity—October 19, Franklin and Marshall; 26, Western Maryland; November 2, Lehigh; 9, Harvard; 13, Lafayette; 16, Haverford; 18, Penn State; 28, Yale (at New Haven).

Plebe—October 23, Forest Park High School; 30, Franklin High School; November 6, Baltimore Poly; 22, Maryland State Normal; 27, Towson High School.

**Basket Ball.**

Varsity—December 14, Western Maryland; 18, Lafayette; January 8, Wake Forest; 11, Duke; 15, University of Pennsylvania; 18, Catholic University; 22, University of Maryland; 25, University of Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia); 29, University of Maryland; February 1, to be filled; 5, Lehigh; 8, University of Virginia; 12, Princeton (at Princeton); 15, George Washington; 19, Georgetown; 22, University of North Carolina.

Plebe—January 11, Emerson Institute; 18, Baltimore City College; February 11, Central High School of Washington; 8, Manlius School; 15, Tome School; 22, Baltimore Poly.

**Football.**

Plebe—October 5, Western Maryland Freshmen; 19, Beloit College; November 9, Georgetown Freshmen; 16, Kisimmenas School; 23, Bucknell Freshmen.

**EICHELBERGER TO RETIRE.**

Capt. William S. Eichelberger, one of the Navy's six professors of mathematics, who has been on duty for practically all his service at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., will retire for age September 18. He has been on duty at the observatory since February 14, 1900, and is the second senior professor of mathematics. Capt. Thomas Jefferson Jackson See of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., being his only senior.

Born in Maryland September 18, 1865, Capt. Eichelberger entered the Navy on February 10, 1900, from Connecticut.

**Aeronautical Notes**

AT the instance of Lt. Col. Consul A. Seone, who is in charge of the Signal Corps pictorial service in New York City, the Signal Corps has prepared a memorial album as a token of respect and good will in commemoration of the disastrous flight of Capt. Emilio Carranza, of the Mexican Army Air Service in July, 1928.

The album, bound in vellum, is a complete pictorial history of Captain Carranza's flight from the time of his arrival in the United States until the delivery of his body in Mexico City.

The art work was done by Tech. Sgt. R. E. Lloyd, S. C.

Secretary of War Good is sending the token to the Mexican Government through Secretary of State Stimson.

**March Field (Special)** — An officers' club was recently started here which is considered one of the best in the service. It has been decorated by a well known Los Angeles firm of interior decorators.

**France Field (Special)** — Very creditable flying time records for the month of June are reported for the 7th Observation Squadron—245 hours, 55 minutes, the 24th Pursuit Squadron, 204 hours, 45 minutes, and the 25th Bombardment Squadron, 62 hours and 5 minutes.

**C. M. T. C. Notes**

**Plattsburg, N. Y. (Special)** — Fifteen hundred candidates at the Plattsburg Citizens' Military Training Camp from New York, New Jersey and Delaware, the Second Corps Area, left for their homes July 30 after thirty days training as citizen-soldiers in the Basic, Red, White and Blue courses. Eighty-five Blue candidates were recommended for commissions as second lieutenants in the Infantry section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, on the completion of the technical requirements of service, study and age.

The final ceremonies took place July 20 on the historic parade ground of the Plattsburg Barracks, when the entire regiment, without arms, assembled in a hollow square around a speaker's stand, following a formal review at 8:00 a. m. witnessed by hundreds of parents and friends from nearby summer resorts.

Col. John F. Madden, 26th Infantry, the Post and Camp commanding officer, addressed the candidates, urging them to live up to the ideals of Plattsburg on their return home. Col. Edward A. Simmons, Q. M. Res., representing the Brooklyn Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, made a short speech. Col. Richard F. Enright, M. P. Res., commanding officer of the 336th Military Police Company, in behalf of the New York Civilian Club presented twelve medals. Col. David T. Abercrombie, Inf. Res. and Leon C. Faulker, chairman of the Boys Work Committee of the New York Rotary Club, presented fifty medals to the winners of the Inter-company 50-man Service Relay Race.

Prize winners included: Donald D. Hay, Jr., son of Lt. Col. Donald D. Hay, 26th Infantry of Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., who won a silver medal for the second place as a member of the team of the Intercompany 1-mile relay race.

**WAIVE CITIZENSHIP.**

According to the terms of the current revision of AR 40-30, Medical Department, the requirement that contract surgeons be citizens of the United States is waived. There are but four or five such surgeons permanently under contract, but it is pointed out that convenience may on occasion justify this waiver.

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## OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office, Army and Navy Journal, Architects Building, Washington, D. C.

### WENT. OFFR. JOHN A. LEWIS, U.S.

A., died at Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Md., on July 18, 1929. He entered the service as an Army Field Clerk, Aug. 19, 1919, served during the war at Camp Hancock, Ga., after the war he was transferred to Panama where he received his appointment as a Warrant Officer, U. S. Army. Upon completion of his foreign service tour he was transferred to Ft. McPherson, Ga., later being transferred to the Third Corps Area at Baltimore, Md., and after a short leave reporting for duty on Jan. 4, 1929. He held a commission as a 1st Lt. Officers' Res. Corps, A. G. D.

Warrant Offr. Lewis was ill only a few days before entering the hospital the morning of July 18; he passed away at 10:45 p. m., same date, the illness being diagnosed as cerebrospinal meningitis. He is survived by his father and mother, two brothers and two sisters, all residing at Aufuala, Ala., with the exception of one brother who is the head surgeon of a leading New Orleans hospital.

The remains were shipped from Baltimore, Md., to Aufuala, Ala., for interment, accompanied by the mother and brother of the deceased.

He was a member of the following organizations: Veterans of Foreign Wars, Greater Atlanta Post No. 390; Warrant Officers' Association, Atlanta, Ga.; Junior Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga.; National Alumni Association, Ga. School of Tech; International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi, Y. M. C. A.; American Legion, Argonne Post No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.; Army Lodge A. F. and A. M. Panama Canal Zone; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Panama Canal Consistory No. 1; B. P. O. E. Panama Canal Zone Lodge No. 1414.

### N. R. Board Files Report

THE report of the Naval Reserve Inspection Board for the fiscal year ending June 30 1929 was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy this week. This board has been engaged in conducting inspections of Naval Reserve units from October, 1928, to July, 1929, and during this period 148 fleet divisions, 35 headquarters divisions, 28 aviation divisions and 10 aviation headquarters divisions were inspected and 87 cities were visited.

In giving the results of investigations, the report stated that attendance on inspection nights continued to be generally good; the appearance of officer personnel requires considerable attention; class instruction has not improved appreciably over last year; there is need of a training course issued by the Navy Department suitable to the actual conditions found in the Naval Reserve; there has been little progress along mobilization lines; there was a wide variation in cruising attendance and all divisions of a given battalion should cruise in the same class of vessel.

The opinion of the Board is that there are being retained in divisions many chief petty officers and petty officers who should be transferred to the volunteer class, men who attend drills regularly and who take the training cruises but who, for one reason or another, are a liability to the organization, according to the report.

There is an appreciable number of officers in the fleet class who should not be in a reserve crew assigned to a destroyer because of their age, the report stated. "There are other fleet officers whose general efficiency and usefulness to the division is of low order. The majority of the officers are well along in years, having served in the World War. The Board is of the opinion that the absence of available young officers and officer material and the limited training received by officers is the most serious problem before the Naval Reserve."

One of the first improvements which was recommended by the Board for the enhancement of the efficiency of

### Test Infantry Plans

(Continued from First Page) organization which, without decreasing mobility or increasing vulnerability, will take full advantage of existing weapons and equipment and thereby develop the maximum striking power, increase the ability to make a long sustained effort, and make possible a more tenacious holding of the ground gained. Reorganization which contemplates utilizing new weapons and equipment not yet supplied and weapons and equipment under development will be handled as future events warrant.

The present organization of the Infantry of the War Division calls for two brigades of two regiments each. The regiment is composed of administrative units, a howitzer company, and three battalions. The battalion comprises a machine-gun company and three rifle companies. Each rifle company has three platoons of six squads, each squad containing seven rifles and one automatic rifle. The machine-gun company is organized with three platoons of four caliber .30 guns each.

Two general types of organization for experiment have been decided upon. In both types the Infantry of the division will comprise two brigades of two regiments. The regiments will be composed of three battalions; the howitzer company will be eliminated and its three platoons distributed to, and become an organic part of the battalions.

In the first type to be tested the battalion will comprise four rifle companies and one machine-gun company, the howitzer platoon being incorporated in the headquarters company of the battalion. In the second type of organization to be tested, the battalion will have two rifle and two machine-gun companies with the howitzer platoon in the battalion headquarters company. The organization of the rifle and machine-gun companies will be the same in both types of battalions, namely: the rifle company will comprise four platoons, tentatively, three platoons being magazine rifle platoons of six squads each and the fourth platoon an automatic rifle platoon of twenty-four automatic rifles, organized into six squads—an alternate platoon organization of four platoons with an automatic rifle squad in each platoon may be carried out; the machine-gun company will comprise four platoons, three platoons armed with four caliber .30 machine-guns each and the fourth platoon armed with four caliber .50 machine-guns.

Changes in other components of the division are under consideration, namely, adding to the artillery brigade a regiment of 155-mm. howitzers, and increasing the number of tanks from a company to a battalion.

No permanent changes in organization are contemplated until after the experiments are completed, reports submitted and conclusions drawn by the responsible agencies of the War Department General Staff. When all the evidence is in, it is planned to convene a board of senior officers to consider this and other subjects pertaining to the combat organization of all arms.

The object of these experiments is to give practical test to the progressive studies made by the various schools of thought on the proper organization of an efficient combat division.

The Naval Reserve was that all officers take a correspondence course. Recommendations were also made that steps be taken to give the Naval Reservists a more balanced training; that Division Commanders not having the assistance of a state-paid employee or of a shipkeeper be allowed the services of a Reservist on active duty for the purpose of assisting in paper work; that changes in the Naval Reserve regulations be made to permit the enlistment in petty officer ratings of men whose previous experience or civil occupation justified such action; that consideration be given to the development of some plan for cruising reservists which would be more productive of results than the present system, owing to the present excessive turnover; that headquarters divisions be abolished; that two-division battalions be discontinued as battalions; that no units be part of a battalion unless those units are in the same city; that all divisions of a battalion cruise on the same class of vessel; that aviation headquarters divisions be abolished.

### Births Marriages & Deaths

#### BORN.

**AXUP**—Born on July 20, 1929, at the Holy Cross Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, to Lt. and Mrs. R. W. Axup, U. S. A., Ft. Douglas, Utah, a daughter, Rose May.

**EVERETT**—Born at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1929, to Mr. Guerra Everett and Mrs. Everett, a daughter, Caroline Whitman, granddaughter of Maj. Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, U. S. A., ret., and Mrs. Walker.

**HORNE**—Born at the Wilcox Memorial Hospital, Portland, Ore., on July 16, 1929, to Lt. and Mrs. James Carl Horne, U. S. A., a daughter, Jacqueline Edna.

**HUNT**—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., to 1st Lt. Henry J. Hunt, Jr., U. S. A., and Mrs. Hunt, a daughter, Isabel Allison.

**MOORE**—Born at Panama Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, June 19, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Moore a son, Lawrence Rigby Moore, grandson of Col. William C. Rigby, J. A. G. D., and Mrs. Rigby, of Washington, D. C., and of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore of Balboa, C. Z.

**PARKER**—Born at the New Rochelle Hospital, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 3, 1929, to Lt. Harold E. Parker, U. S. N., and Mrs. Parker, a son, Thomas.

**REED**—Born at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, China, June 14, 1929, to Lt. Kendall S. Reed, U. S. N., and Mrs. Reed, a son, Robert Kendall Reed.

**RHODES**—Born at Chambersburg Hospital, Chambersburg, Pa., July 16, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank David Rhodes 2nd, a daughter, Patricia Mae, granddaughter of Capt. Charles Case Gans, M. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. Gans.

**TAYLOR**—Born at Honolulu, T. H., July 27, 1929, to Lt. and Mrs. James D. Taylor, 3rd, U. S. N., a daughter, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. F. G. Keillond, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., and of Col. and Mrs. James D. Taylor, 15th Inf. U. S. Army Forces in China.

#### MARRIED.

**ADAMS-TODD**—Married at Frewsburg, N. Y., Miss Katherine Mary Todd, daughter of Maj. Martillus L. Todd, M. C., U. S. A., and Mrs. Todd, to Mr. Harry Davis Adams, of Frewsburg, N. Y.

**DUERFELDT-SEAMAN**—Married at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., June 21, 1929, Ens. Clifford H. Duerfeldt, U. S. N., and Miss Jane Holmes Seaman.

**ENGEMAN-REHKOPF**—Married at the quarters of the bride's parents at Post Gatun, C. Z., July 17, 1929, Miss Isabelle Jane Rehkopf, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ned B. Rehkopf, U. S. A., and Lt. John T. Engeman, Jr., U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Engeman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

**FLOYD-KOACR**—Married at Trenton, N. J., June 10, 1929, Ens. William O. Floyd, U. S. N., and Miss Eileen Mercedes Koach, niece of Lt. Comdr. W. D. Sullivan, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sullivan, and of Lt. Comdr. A. J. Merkt, U. S. N., and Mrs. Merkt.

**HOSPITAL-TARBELL**—Married in Ithaca, N. Y., August 1, 1929, Miss Louise Tarbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Schuyler Tarbell, to Maj. Ralph Hospital, F. A. U. S. A.

**MEMBERT-HENNIG**—Married at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1929, Miss Zita E. Hennig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hennig, of Lancaster, Pa., and sister of Mrs. G. W. Trichel, wife of 1st Lt. Trichel, U. S. A., of Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Mr. James A. Membert, of Washington, D. C.

**MILBURN-BLACKSTONE**—To be married this evening, August 3, 1929, at 8 p. m., in All Saints' Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase, Md., Miss Virginia Fairfax Blackstone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Z. Deminie Blackstone, to Ens. John Alexander Milburn, U. S. N., son of the late Charles C. Milburn, of Washington, and of Mrs. James Watts Mercier, of Wallingford, Pa., and brother of Mrs. Price, wife of Maj. Xenophon Price, U. S. A.

**ODLIN-WHEELER**—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, July 27, 1929, Miss Dorothy Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Kiron Wheeler, to Lt. Comdr. Lawrence Allen Odlin, Supply Corps, U. S. N.

**SAMPFORD-ILLG**—Married at San Antonio, Tex., July 18, 1929, 2nd Lt. John A. Sampford, Air Corps, U. S. A., and Miss Elizabeth Baylor Illg.

#### DIED.

**BOCK**—Died as the result of an airplane accident at France Field, Canal Zone, Aug. 1, 1929, Maj. Paul T. Bock, Air Corps, U. S. A.

**COOPER**—Died at Portland, Ore., July 28, 1929, Mrs. A. A. Cooper, mother of Lt. Col. A. J. Cooper, G. S., U. S. A. Mrs. Cooper was in her 85th year.

**CUMMINGS**—Died at Rockaway Beach, N. Y., July 26, 1929, Mrs. Mary A. Cummings, wife of Maj. Bernard F. Cummings, 165th Infantry, N. Y. N. G.

**FOOTE**—Died on Tuesday evening, July 23, 1929, at her residence, 3525 Davenport street northwest, Washington, D. C., following an attack of pneumonia, Mrs. Ovid C. Foote, wife of Lt. Comdr. Ovid C. Foote, M. C., U. S. N., retired. Funeral services were held July 26 in Bethlehem Chapel, Washington Cathedral, Canon E. S. Dunlap officiating, followed by interment in Arlington Cemetery, Va.

**JOHNSON**—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., July 24, 1929, Maj. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. A., retired.

**KESSLER**—Died at Summit Park, W. Va., July 27, 1929, Mrs. Sarah Catharine Kessler, mother of Mrs. G. H. McManus, wife of Col. McManus, U. S. A. Interred at Pensacola, Fla.

**NUTTER**—Died by drowning in York River, Va., July 27, 1929, 2nd Lt. Oscar Price Nutter, 61st C. A., U. S. A., Fort Eustis, Va.

**STEPHENSON**—Died at her residence,

### Naval "Show Down" Nears

(Continued from First Page) or four developments are understood to be worrying the President.

1. Public reaction has lacked the spontaneous and unanimous favorable note that was anticipated. The American public heartily favors limitation but is skeptical of the possibility of an agreement that will not imply too great sacrifice on our part.

2. The vast majority of the American press, while sponsoring his efforts, has sturdily demanded that equality with Great Britain be an actuality and not merely a "state of mind." The attitude of the press has left no lingering doubt of the futility of subscribing to any agreement that does not strictly comply with this principle.

3. The hornet's nest stirred up by the presidential stepping on senatorial toes in the unheralded stoppage of work on the three cruisers in direct defiance of the expressed will of Congress has been possibly the greatest trouble-bearer. Particularly do those senators that led the fight over-riding President Coolidge in his attempt to have the time limit removed, resent this action. They feel that the action of Congress at the last session made the carrying out of the program mandatory and believe that in the construction of these cruisers lies the only real hope of a bona fide agreement.

4. Plain intimations from abroad that the British do not contemplate any actual scrapping and are putting their own construction on what "parity" actually means and that other "hitches" are developing to make the going rough.

Generally speaking the whole country, including the Navy and all proponents of an adequate national defense are squarely behind the President in his efforts to secure a naval agreement just so long as he stands "four-square" on the parity principle. Jockeying with this principle, interpreting it to mean something it does not or any concessions that will leave the American Navy in a position of inferiority would wipe out most of this support over night.

The long fight over the cruiser bill educated the American public. Futile efforts to get any fair agreement during the last three years have made the people skeptical over the possibility of England's willingness or ability to make the sacrifice of her naval strength necessary to any real reduction.

Conviction is growing in many quarters that the President will strive to force the issue looking to immediate results. Either there will be a conference in the near future or the negotiations will be interrupted with an agreement to let the matter rest until the 1931 conference.

The administration is facing a real fight over the stoppage of work on the cruisers. Some action must come before the reconvening of Congress. With actual attempts being made in formal parley to reach an agreement on parity, the President can face such a fight with impunity. With negotiations being drawn out and no assurance that the British actually intend to scrap ships and make parity and reduction an actuality, he will be placed in a most embarrassing condition.

Mr. Hoover is essentially practical. If the fair words of the British are to be accepted on their face value he will insist on their demonstrating it during the comparatively brief time before Congress meets.

517 London Street, Portsmouth, Va., July 25, 1929, Mrs. Frances Leary Stephenson, wife of Lt. Floyd A. Stephenson, U. S. M. C.

**STIVERS**—Died at Fort Benning, Ga., July 26, 1929, Mrs. Kate Alive Stivers, age 70, mother of Maj. Charles P. Stivers, U. S. A.

**TOBEY**—Died at her residence in Washington, D. C., July 29, 1929, Mrs. Marie Rebecca Tobey, widow of Maj. Thomas Fry Tobey, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Col. Charles Wingard, U. S. A.

**VENABLE**—Died in Washington, D. C., July 26, 1929, as a result of brain concussion after falling down a flight of stairs, Lt. (jg) Charles H. Venable, U. S. N., retired, aged 82 years.

**WALL**—Died on July 26, 1929, in New York City, Mr. W. E. Wall, father of Mrs. Stanley D. Embick, (wife of Col. Embick, U. S. A.), and of Col. W. G. Wall, Reserve Corps, Indianapolis, Ind.

**WILSON**—Died on July 31, 1929, from gunshot wounds, Capt. Rogers M. Wilson, 22nd Inf., U. S. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

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**Personals**

**MAJ. AND MRS. A. E. LARRABEE,**  
S. C., U. S. A., are stopping at  
the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington,  
D. C. Major Larrabee is Signal Corps  
instructor at the U. S. Military Acad-  
emy. He is about to retire from the  
Service for physical disability.

Miss Lucile Holbrook Fletcher,  
daughter of Major and Mrs. Harvey H.  
Fletcher, has received word from Smith  
College that she has been admitted to  
the class of 1933. Miss Fletcher will  
enter Smith College in September.

Rear Adm. Cary T. Grayson has  
gone to Saratoga Springs and will  
spend some time during the racing sea-  
son as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Archi-  
bald Barklie in the cottage which they  
have leased from Mr. and Mrs. Walter  
F. Butler on Greenfield Avenue.

Mrs. Daniel Craig and Daniel Craig,  
Jr., who have been occupying their  
home Balconier-by-the-Sea, at Shelter  
Harbor, R. I., since May, will return  
to Brookline, Mass., for the month of  
August.

Mrs. Craig is giving up her apart-  
ment at 10 Lowell Road Sept. 1, and  
will spend the winter in Boston and  
Washington dividing her time between  
the two places.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cheney of  
South Manchester, Conn., have leased  
Mrs. Craig's house at Shelter Harbor  
for the month of August, and will be  
there until September, when the Craigs  
will return to it, remaining until the  
middle of the month when Daniel, Jr.,  
returns to the Loomis School at Wind-  
sor, Conn.

Lt. and Mrs. R. W. Axup, U. S. A.,  
Fort Douglas, Utah, announce the birth  
of a daughter, Rose May, on July 20,  
at the Holy Cross Hospital, Salt Lake  
City.

Maj. and Mrs. Asa M. Lehman, U. S.  
A., left Washington on Thursday for  
Gloucester, Mass., where they will oc-  
cupy their cottage, "Egwahute," for  
the balance of the season. They will  
be accompanied by Mrs. W. C. McClintock  
and Master Hugh Lehman. Maj.  
Lehman will return to Walter Reed  
Hospital September 1st for duty.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Colby, of  
Sacramento, Calif., entertained Lt. and  
Mrs. Robert B. McClure, U. S. A., and  
their young son, Hunter Colby, who  
arrived recently from Fort Benning,  
Ga., and are en route to Tientsin, China,  
where Lt. McClure will be stationed for  
the next three years. Mrs. McClure  
was the former Miss Eva Colby, of  
Berkeley, Calif.

Lt. and Mrs. James Carl Horne, U.  
S. A., announce the birth of a daughter,  
Jacquelin Edna, at the Wilcox Me-  
morial Hospital, Portland, Oreg., on  
July 16th, 1929.

Mrs. Roscoe H. Hearn, widow of Col.  
R. H. Hearn, after an absence of several  
months in Panama, New York, Mary-  
land, Washington and Cleveland, Ohio,  
has returned to her home, 43 14th St.,  
N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Last year, Mrs.  
Hearn spent six months traveling in  
Europe and the British Isles.

Mrs. Robert Guyer, wife of Maj.  
Guyer, with her three children, Rich-  
ard, George and James, is spending  
the summer at The Chamberlin-Vander-  
bilt Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Announcement has been made of the  
birth of a daughter, Caroline Whitman  
Everett, to Mr. and Mrs. Guerra Ever-  
ett, at Walter Reed Hospital, Wash-  
ington, D. C., July 25, 1929. The baby  
is the granddaughter of Maj. Gen.  
Kenzie W. Walker, U. S. A., ret., and  
Mrs. Walker.

Col. George W. Burleigh, Judge Ad-  
vocate General, Officers' Reserve Corps,

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**SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS**

*ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Wed-  
dings, and Births requested. Address Society Editor, Army and Navy  
Journal, 1800 E Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.*

**Engagements**

THE Governor of Guam and Mrs.  
Bradley announce the engagement  
of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Lt.  
John J. Earle, Coast Artillery Corps,  
U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Mills,  
Corregidor, P. I. Lt. Earle is a gradu-  
ate of West Point, 1928. The wedding  
will take place at the Cathedral Chapel  
Manila on August 15.

Miss Bradley, daughter of Comdr.  
Bradley is the first child of the Naval  
Academy class of 1907, and Lt. Earle  
is receiving very special congratula-  
tions from 1907 on winning their "Class  
baby."

gave a luncheon in honor of Gen. Henri  
Gouraud, at the Union Club, New York  
City, on July 22, 1929. Those present  
were: Senator Royal S. Copeland,  
New York; Congressman J. Mayhew  
Wainwright, Westchester County, N.  
N.; Gen. Henri Gouraud, Capt. Maurice  
Drouhin, Aide; Lt. Daru, Aide; Mr.  
Lahellec, Secretary to Gen. Gouraud;  
Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, Superin-  
tendent, Military Academy, West Point;  
Lt. Parks, Aide; Lt. Col. Robert C.  
Richardson, Jr., Commandant Cadets,  
U. S. Military Academy; Maj. Gen.  
William Weigel, U. S. A., ret.; Brig.  
Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding  
First Division, U. S. A.; Lt. Robert  
Hutchins, Aide; Brig. Gen. John Ross  
Baldwin, ex-president, Reserve Offi-  
cers' Association; Brig. Gen. Palmer  
E. Pierce; Brig. Gen. Charles Elliott  
Warren, Cols. Frank J. Morrow, Franklin  
Q. Brown, president Army & Navy  
Club of America; Francis R. Stoddard,  
Edward Olmsted, Lewis M. Thierry,  
Commanding 244th Coast Artillery, N.  
G. N. Y.; James Barnes, Howard C.  
Dickinson, Herbert Barry, Lemuel  
Boles, former National Adjutant,  
American Legion.

Comdr. Edward E. Spafford, former  
National Commander, American Le-  
gion; Majs. Lorillard Spencer, Pelham  
St. George Bissell, William Kennedy,  
president, New York Athletic Club;  
Almuth C. Vandiver, Frank E. Davi-  
son, president, Manhattan Chapter Re-  
serve Officers' Association; Capt.  
Twining Tousley, secretary, France-  
American Society; The Reverend Fran-  
cis P. Duffy, Rainbow Division; Justice  
Philip J. McCook, Honorable James R.  
Sheffield, ex-Ambassador to Mexico;  
Honorable William D. Guthrie, presi-  
dent France-American Society; Com-  
missioner Richard C. Patterson, Sir  
Harry Armstrong, British Consul Gen-  
eral; M. Maxime Mongendre, Consul  
General of France; M. Andre Brouzet,  
Consul of France; Paul Fuller Jr.,  
Honorable William A. Prendergast,  
chairman, New York Public Service  
Commission, M. Garreau-Dombasle,  
Commercial Attaché, French Embassy;  
M. Robert LaCour Gayet, Financial At-  
tache, French Embassy; Dr. Rex Wood,  
Dr. George F. Kunz, George MacDon-  
ald, Gerald MacDonald, Ogden Reid,  
owner and editor, New York Herald  
Tribune; Frank D. Pavely, president,  
Federation Alliance des Francs;  
Gaston Tisne, president, Alliance Fran-  
caise de New York; Honorable Edward  
F. Colladay, Lawrence Gillespie, Hub-  
ert E. Rogers, Lewis L. Clarke, vice  
president, Irving Trust Co.; George H.  
Porter, Clarence H. Fay, Jerome D.  
Green, trustee, Rockefeller Foundation;  
George F. Mand, Mayor's Committee;  
L. B. Heemskerk, vice president, the  
Bank of America; Louis H. Palmer  
president, Gray Bus Line; F. T. Wood,  
president, Fifth Avenue Coach Com-  
pany; Carroll B. Low, Dr. Edouard Lav-  
ergne, University of Paris, and Ray-  
mond Orteig, Jr., trustee, Raymond Or-  
teig Fund.

Capt. and Mrs. Donovan Yeuell, In-  
fantry, U. S. A., will be at home to their  
friends in their new residents, 3618  
T st., N. W., Washington, D. C., after  
Aug. 1.

Mrs. Glenn B. Strickland, the wife of  
Lt. Comdr. Glenn B. Strickland, U. S.  
N. and Miss Ellyne Strickland have just  
returned from a two-months' trip  
abroad.

**Weddings**

THE wedding of Miss Frances Beryl  
Buck, daughter of Maj. and Mrs.  
Morton T. Laursen Buck of San Diego,  
Calif., to Mr. John Halstead McClellan,  
son of Mrs. John McClellan of San  
Diego, a late Brig. Gen. McClellan,  
U. S. A., ret., took place at noon  
on Saturday, July 20, 1929, in the St.  
Francis Chapel in Balboa Park, San  
Diego, Calif.

A smart creation of a very delicate  
shade of orchid chiffon was worn by  
the bride. The gown was elaborately  
embroidered with dull silver and made  
with a very full skirt, which came to  
the ankles in front and touched the  
floor in back. With this she wore a  
chiffon coat, also embroidered in sil-  
ver, with long circular flounce. A small  
cap-shaped lace hat of the same color  
as her gown, trimmed with orange  
blossoms, completed the ensemble. She  
carried an arm bouquet of orchids, lilies  
of the valley, orange blossoms and  
white roses.

Miss Eugenia Hayworth was maid of  
honor and was attired in an apple-  
green organdy frock made with long  
full skirt. With this she wore a large  
apple-green hat and green slippers.  
Her bouquet was composed of pink  
roses and blue delphinium. The brides-  
maids were Miss Harriet Pollock and  
Mrs. C. E. Hassett. Their frocks were  
made alike of pale blue organdy, with  
long, full skirts. Their hats were large  
and matched the color of their dresses.  
Yellow roses and blue delphinium com-  
posed their arm bouquet.

Frederick McClellan, brother of the  
bridegroom, was best man and the  
ushers included C. E. Hassett and  
Franklin P. Chapman. Mrs. Frederick  
McClellan and Mrs. D. E. Hayworth  
greeted the guests at the door of the  
chapel. About 200 invitations had been  
issued for the wedding.

Members of the wedding party and  
relatives of the bridal couple attended  
the wedding breakfast, which was  
served in the Athletic club after the  
ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. George Schuyler Tar-  
bell, 110 North Geneva Street, Ithaca,  
N. Y., announce the marriage of their  
daughter, Louise, to Major Ralph Hos-  
pital, F. A., U. S. A., on Aug. 1, 1929,  
in Ithaca, N. Y.

Mrs. Hospital is a graduate of the  
National Cathedral School for Girls in  
Washington, D. C., and of Cornell Uni-  
versity and is a member of the Kappa  
Kappa Gamma Sorority. Major Hos-  
pital is in command of the Field Ar-  
tillery Unit of the Reserve Officers  
Training Corps at Cornell University.

After October 1, Major and Mrs.  
Hospital will be at home at 107 Cayuga  
Heights Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

**Posts and Stations**

NORFOLK, VA.  
Aug. 2, 1929.

LABORATORY plans are under way for  
the entertainment of the 900 mid-  
shipmen from the U. S. Naval Academy  
who will spend the week end of August  
15 in Norfolk, on their annual cruise.  
Prominent Norfolk women compose the  
committee on arrangements for the  
entertainment of the young men. The week  
end will be filled with balls, and dinners  
and promises to be one of unusual gaiety.

Mrs. Clyde W. Brunson, wife of Lt.  
Brunson, entertained July 26 at her home  
in the Colonial Apartments, Portsmouth  
in honor of Mrs. W. T. Lineberry, who  
with Lt. Lineberry will leave shortly for  
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, where Lt.  
Lineberry has been assigned duty. Mrs.  
Bertram Goesbeck, Jr., entertained on  
July 27 at a luncheon given at her home  
in the Naval Hospital grounds in honor  
of Mrs. W. T. Lineberry.

Adm. Guy H. Burleigh left July 31 for  
Contoocook, N. H., where he will join  
Mrs. Burleigh and Miss Charlotte Bur-  
leigh at their country home and spend  
the month of August.

Col. S. D. Taylor, U. S. M. C., who with  
Mrs. Taylor, has been visiting Mrs. Bruce  
Carney at her home in Churchland, re-  
turned this week to Washington to spend  
a short time before going to San Fran-  
cisco, where he will sail for Honolulu.  
Mrs. Taylor will join him in the autumn.

Lt. Thomas Branch Jordan, who has  
been stationed for two years in Port au  
Prince, Haiti, is expected to arrive Aug.  
6 on the U. S. S. Kittery to spend a few  
days with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jordan be-  
fore reporting at the Naval Base for

Comdr. and Mrs. G. Carroll Thomas and  
family have returned to their home in  
West Park View after a motor trip to  
South Carolina and through the Shenan-  
doah Valley.

Miss Martha Cluverius returned July  
29 to her home in the Navy Yard from  
Dahlgren, Va., where she spent the week

end with her brother-in-law and sister, Lt.  
and Mrs. J. S. Crenshaw. Mrs. Crenshaw  
accompanied her sister home and is spend-  
ing the week with her parents, Rear  
Adm. and Mrs. Wat Tyler Cluverius at  
their home in the Navy Yard.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Marshall, who  
have been residing in Norfolk for several  
years left this week for Fort Sill, Okla.,  
where Capt. Marshall has been ordered  
for duty.

Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Dorsey and their  
three children left July 26 for a six  
weeks' tour of the North.

Lt. and Mrs. John C. Phospheny and  
their children left Aug. 1 for Wash-  
ington, D. C., where they will spend several  
days before going to Milwaukee, Wis., to  
visit Lt. Phospheny's relatives. Later  
they will go to the West Coast where  
Lt. Phospheny has been assigned duty.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Byrne and  
their two children have returned to their  
home in Portsmouth after a motor trip to  
St. Louis, where they spent a month  
with relatives.

Capt. and Mrs. John Nash and two  
children, who have been stationed at Ft.  
Myer for three years are expected on  
Aug. 15 to spend a month with Mrs. Nash's  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Gil-  
liam at their home in Boissevain Avenue  
before sailing Sept. 27 for Honolulu,  
where Capt. Nash has been ordered for  
duty.

Mrs. Clifford G. Richardson and her  
little daughter, Betty, will arrive on Aug.  
4 from Coco Solo, Panama, Canal Zone,  
to spend three months with Mrs. Richardson's  
mother, Mrs. W. D. Hemingway at  
her home on Pembroke Avenue.

Lt. and Mrs. Walter E. Keller left this  
week to visit Lt. Keller's parents, Mr.  
and Mrs. George Keller in Hartford,  
Conn., and before returning will visit  
other places of interest in New England.

Lt. and Mrs. J. F. Battley and small  
daughter, Jeanne, have arrived from  
Honolulu, where they have been stationed  
three years and are visiting friends here  
before going to Pittsburgh where Lt.  
Battley has been assigned duty.

Lt. and Mrs. Maurice A. Bliss and son,  
Roger, left July 29 to spend two weeks  
in Cleveland, Ohio, before going to Wash-  
ington, D. C., where Lt. Bliss will be  
attached to the Naval Medical School.

**FORT RILEY, KANS.**

July 30, 1929

**CAPT. AND MRS. WALTER A. ROSE,**  
who are leaving soon for change of sta-  
tion, were honor guests at a dinner given  
Friday evening by Maj. and Mrs. Paul R.  
E. Sheppard. Their other guests were:  
Capt. and Mrs. Forrest L. Holycross, Mrs.  
Dean F. Winn and Mrs. John C. Dye.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold P. Stewart enter-  
tained at dinner Sunday evening, July 28,  
for Lt. and Mrs. Marcus E. Jones, Mrs.  
Edward C. McGuire, and Mrs. McGuire's  
mother, Mrs. Sharon.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Sym-  
monds were hosts at dinner on the evening  
of July 26 for the following guests: Lt.  
and Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Miss Louise  
Guenther, of Omaha; Miss Jane Price, of  
Atchison, Kans.; Lt. Gordon B. Rogers, Lt.  
William Nutter and Lt. Joe Cox.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Gibson are  
the house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Charles  
J. Symmonds. Capt. and Mrs. Gibson are  
en route to their new station at College  
Station, Tex.

Maj. and Mrs. Alexander M. Milton and  
Maj. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Hedrick were  
guests of Maj. and Mrs. Jonathan M.  
Wainwright for dinner last Saturday eve-  
ning.

The 9th Cavalry celebrated their sixty-  
second anniversary Saturday, July 27, with  
an Organization Day outdoor dinner. A  
baseball game and other sports followed.  
The guests were: Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chas.  
J. Symmonds, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest A.  
Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Gibson,  
Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Blair, Capt. and  
Mrs. James T. Duke, Capt. and Mrs. Fred  
W. Koester, Lt. and Mrs. Henry M. Alexander,  
Lt. and Mrs. James H. Phillips, Col.  
John S. Fair, Capt. and Mrs. Murray H.  
Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. William K. Harrison,  
Lt. and Mrs. Clark L. Ruffner, Lt. and  
Mrs. Richard B. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Alexander M. Milton, Maj. and Mrs. Francis C. Crowley, Capt. and Mrs. Martin F. DuFenne, Capt. and Mrs. James T.  
Menzie, Capt. E. A. Franklin, Lt. and Mrs.  
Samuel P. Walker, Capt. Marion Carson,  
Mrs. Carson, Capt. and Mrs. Charles S.  
Miller, Col. and Mrs. Thomas F. Van  
Natta, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Campbell,  
Chaplain and Mrs. Frank L. Miller, and  
Father Ryan. The Junction City guests:  
(Please turn to Next Page)

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## FT. RILEY, KANS.

(Continued from Preceding Page)  
Mayor and Mrs. Thompson, Chief of Police Nickleson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Fegan, Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Clark, Mr. Jellison and Mr. Loeb.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy D. Thompson gave a picnic Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Lucian Truscott, Lt. Thomas J. Randolph, Mr. Randolph, Miss Randolph, Miss Augusta Blue, Mrs. Paul H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Erickson, Capt. and Mrs. Carlton Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. James T. Duke, Lt. Ronald M. Shaw, and Lt. Hayden A. Sears.

Mrs. Paul F. Huber, wife of Capt. Huber, Q. M. C., is visiting her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie LaMar, at Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. Fred W. Koester has returned from a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carter Bardin, of Dallas, Tex.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

July 28, 1929

SUMMER has arrived in earnest, and there is little entertaining being done aside from the Dutch treat picnics and swimming parties, which continue to be popular. Maj. and Mrs. Eichelberger left the post recently and are enjoying a leave before reporting at the War College in September. He was relieved by Maj. Daniel Torrey as post adjutant. Capt. J. C. Daly relieved Capt. W. C. Moore as assistant adjutant upon the departure of the latter for duty at the University of Florida. Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Earnest left July 16 by motor for their new station at Fort Brown, Tex. Lt. Holbrook will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Va. Lt. Willis, after a leave, will report at Yale University in September for a special course of study. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Smith, M. C., are taking a leave prior to sailing for Panama in September. Maj. R. M. Hardaway, M. C., and family left recently for their new station in St. Louis.

The Fort Leavenworth polo team, consisting of Lt. Col. I. P. Swift, Maj. C. C. Smith, Maj. R. L. Creed, and Capt. C. E. Davis played the Waconda Country Club at Fort Des Moines July 20. The team is en route to Chicago to participate in the Inter Circuit matches during the month of August.

Maj. and Mrs. Chas. Busbee entertained at a delightfully informal dinner July 16 at their quarters on Scott Avenue. Their guests included Gen. and Mrs. Heintzelman, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, and Lt. Pierce.

Maj. Busbee and son are motoring to Louisville, Ky., for a month's leave, and will be joined by Mrs. Busbee and baby in Washington in September. Maj. and Mrs. R. P. Williams entertained twelve friends informally the evening of July 17.

Maj. and Mrs. Waldo Potter left July 25 to spend a leave in California. Maj. and Mrs. R. B. Woodruff and children returned July 25 from a week's visit to Mrs. Rhodes Woodruff in Iowa. Mrs. E. O. Saunders is spending a month with her mother in Alabama. Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Kleopfer left July 19 on a motor trip to Arizona. Lt. and Mrs. A. P. Sullivan are going on leave August 1 and will sail for Panama in September. Mrs. O. B. Meyer arrived last week for a visit with her mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, of Leavenworth.

## NOTES FROM HAWAII.

July 15, 1929.

Fort Shafter.

A QUIET week has followed the gaiety of the past fortnight when aloha parties for those who left on the Chateau Thierry created a great deal of activity in service circles.

Pier 5 presented a gay scene the morning of July 13 when the Grant arrived for a few hours stop en route to San Francisco from the Philippines. The lei laden crowd on the dock formed a colorful picture to their friends on the transport and enthusiastic greetings rang out as old friends found each other in the throng. Quite a reception took place on the pier for about an hour as the passengers were greeted with leis and unexpected friends appeared. Later the transport was deserted when the service people stationed here played hosts to the travelers for a few hours, taking them on drives and making up impromptu breakfast and luncheon parties.

## PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Aug. 2, 1929.

ELABORATE plans are being made for the entertainment of the officers and crew of the British cruiser H. M. S. Capetown, which is expected to come here August 13 from Bar Harbor. The tentative plans as announced by Mayor F. W. Hartford will include a big military parade and review from the Hotel Rockingham stand. It is expected that the entire 197th Regiment, N. H. N. G., which will be in camp at Rye Beach, will be in the line of march, together with sailors, soldiers and marines. Governor Tobej will attend the dinner to be held at one of the near-by hotels in honor of the officers of the ship. The Capetown, which will be the first British man-of-war to come here in many years, will remain until Aug. 20.

## POSTS and STATIONS

## ANAPOLIS, MD.

Aug. 2, 1929

ALTHOUGH entertaining on the station is at its lowest ebb now due to the mid-summer heat, the continual arrival of new officers to the station and their families creates interest among the navy folk and occasions many happy reunions of classmates and other old acquaintances. This year the class of 1922 will predominate in numbers in Annapolis, many having come for post-graduate courses and others for regular shore duty as instructors in the various departments at the Naval Academy.

Among those arrived recently for duty here are Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Philip W. Warren, who are occupying a bungalow on Bowery Road. Lt. and Mrs. Robert B. Critchton have arrived from the West Coast and have taken a cottage at Wardour. Lt. Critchton will instruct in the department of Ordnance and Gunnery. Lt. and Mrs. H. D. McIntosh have arrived and have taken a house on Franklin Street.

Comdr. Jonas H. Ingram, director of athletics of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Ingram have returned to their home in the Academy grounds after a European trip. Comdr. Ingram accompanied the midshipmen crews following their participation in the Poughkeepsie inter-collegiate regatta, to join the other midshipmen on their practice cruise at Naples. With Mrs. Ingram he traveled through Italy, spending four days in Paris before sailing for New York on the President Harding. Their children, Bill Ingram and Marybirch Ingram, are spending the summer at Culver, Ind.

Miss Phyllis Irwin, daughter of Adm. Noble Irwin, has been in Annapolis as the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Bromfield B. Nichol on Maryland Avenue.

Lt. A. H. Williams, speed champion in naval aviation, and Mrs. Williams have come to Annapolis and have taken a house at Wardour for the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. William Henry Newton are leaving shortly for a month's leave in Canada and Michigan. They have had as recent guests Maj. and Mrs. Walter S. Boatwright, of Washington; Maj. and Mrs. Charles Schineffing, and Mrs. Candler of Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. Paul Patterson and her guest, Mrs. Scripps, wife of the well-known newspaperman, who have been guests of Mrs. Patterson's parents, Adm. and Mrs. Walter McLean, were entertained informally at dinner by their hosts while here. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Roland W. Schumann, who have just moved into their quarters in the Academy grounds.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Dell have returned to their home on Murray Avenue after a month's motor trip through Florida. Ens. James A. Haley, Jr., has left to join the U. S. S. Childs after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Haley, at their home on Oklahoma Terrace.

Lt. G. R. Berner, of the class of 1922, has arrived and has taken an apartment at Carvel Hall.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Orr Matthews entertained this week at a birthday party in celebration of the first birthday anniversary of their son, Robert Fowler Matthews.

Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Rice have returned to their home on Franklin Street after a two weeks' motor trip to New England. While away they visited Cape Cod, Provincetown and Chatham, Mass. Miss Miriam Rice, who was with them for part of the time, has also returned home.

Mrs. Woodward Phelps, wife of Lt. Phelps, has left to visit relatives at "Spring Hill." She will shortly go to Portsmouth, N. H., to visit Lt. Phelps' parents, Adm. and Mrs. Woodward Phelps.

## BAR HARBOR, ME.

Aug. 2, 1929.

BAR HARBOR cottagers are looking forward to the arrival of the United States cruisers during the International Maritime Tennis Tournament, from Aug. 3 to 10. Members of the summer colony from Washington will take a prominent part in entertaining the naval officers.

United States Senator Frederick Hale of Maine has forwarded to Mr. Edward B. Mears, treasurer of the Swimming Club the list of officers of the U. S. S. Richmond and the U. S. S. Cincinnati, the ships of the Navy assigned to Bar Harbor for tennis week.

Rear Adm. Frank H. Clark, U. S. N. S., will be in command of the U. S. S. Richmond, and Capt. H. W. Osterhaus is the chief officer of the U. S. S. Cincinnati.

There will also be several war ships of the British navy in port during tennis week, including H. M. S. Heliotrope and H. M. S. Champlain, from Canada, the first visit of the latter vessel to Bar Harbor. Tennis week will mark the zenith of the Bar Harbor season with a round of entertaining in the villa colony for the naval officers, at the Yacht Club and Swimming Club.

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## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH

July 29, 1929

MRS. F. U. MCCOSKIE was guest of honor at a lovely bridge-luncheon given on July 11 by Mrs. M. Skolfield, of Salt Lake City. The party was held in the beautiful tea room, "Beckerwood," on the outskirts of the city. The ten other guests were Mrs. Park, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. S. Abbott, all of Salt Lake City; Mrs. H. H. Towler, Mrs. P. J. Mueller, Mrs. J. W. Duckworth, Mrs. J. A. Gillespie, Mrs. D. S. Robertson, Mrs. A. R. Whitner, and Mrs. A. L. Morris. The prizes were won by Mrs. Gillespie and Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. McCoskie was presented with a guest prize.

Lt. and Mrs. H. G. Messer and daughter, Mary, left this post early in July for San Francisco, where they took the transport Chateau Thierry for New York City. Lt. Messer has been ordered to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Capt. and Mrs. M. G. Brown entertained with a beautiful afternoon tea-dance at the Post Hall, on July 13, in honor of their two daughters, Mrs. P. C. Kelly, of Fort Stockton, Tex., and Mrs. K. B. Dotson, of Encino, Calif. A large basket of variegated flowers decorated the tea table. The refreshments were red raspberries over vanilla ice cream, and fancy cakes. Mrs. H. H. Towler and Mrs. P. J. Mueller served the ice cream. The other ladies who assisted were Mrs. F. B. Rogers, Mrs. W. C. Webb and Mrs. F. U. McCoskie.

On July 14 a community picnic supper was held in a beautiful, cool spot beside the stream in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Some pitched horseshoes and some played bridge. Others placed a lively game of baseball, the ladies against the men, and, thanks to the generous umpire, Col. H. C. Price, the ladies won. The picnic was so thoroughly enjoyed by everyone that it is planned to hold another one in the near future.

Brig. Gen. E. E. Booth arrived in Fort Douglas on July 20 for the purpose of inspecting the Red Butte Dam site and the military reservation at Jordan Narrows. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Price entertained Gen. Booth in their home during his stay at the post.

Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Wood and small son, Robert, left recently for their new station at Fort Clayton, Canal Zone.

Col. and Mrs. H. C. Price gave a very enjoyable dinner party on July 20 for fourteen guests. Dinner was most attractively served on the porch. Their guests were Brig. Gen. E. E. Booth, Lt. Col. C. F. Leonard, of Boise, Idaho; Maj. and Mrs. P. J. Mueller, Capt. H. A. Kirkham, Capt. O. K. Wolber, Capt. Roy Sloan, Mrs. H. F. Greene, and her sister, Mrs. Fredericks, of Denver, Colo.; Lt. and Mrs. T. E. Mahoney, and Lt. J. E. Monahan.

At a regimental parade on July 23, Company 1, formerly commanded by Capt. W. S. Wood, was presented with the trophy from the National Rifle Association for winning the company small-bore rifle championship of the United States for 1928. Lt. C. K. Kramm is the present company commander.

July 15, the twelfth anniversary of the formation of the Third Division, of which the 38th Infantry is a unit, was celebrated as a holiday. At a regimental parade in the morning Capt. T. T. Conway, who served with the 38th Infantry overseas, related the history of the division.

Miss Jane Price, daughter of Col. and Mrs. H. C. Price, guided the steam shovel which turned the first earth at the ceremonies held on July 26 to celebrate the formal ground-breaking for the Red Butte Dam at Fort Douglas, which, when completed, will supply the post with water. Miss Price was presented with a small sterling silver spade as a souvenir of the occasion. Mr. R. W. Young delivered a very interesting address. Col. H. C. Price was the next speaker and he gave a most amusing and informal talk which brought forth gales of laughter from the crowd. The Criterion Male Quartet sang a stirring and very appropriate song, and the 38th Infantry Band rendered a beautiful musical program. Chaplain T. L. Kelly delivered the invocation. Lt. C. F. Fletcher, constructing quartermaster in charge of the building of the dam, acted as master of ceremonies. An old-fashioned barbecue followed the ceremonies and a delicious lunch was served the more than 500 guests who attended the ground-breaking.

## CAMP KNOX, KY.

Aug. 2, 1929

THE annual review and field day of the 123d Cavalry, Kentucky National Guard, was presented Friday afternoon at Camp Knox, Ky. Cups were awarded for various athletic events. There were several visiting officers in the reviewing stand with Gen. G. H. Jamerson, including Brig. Gen. Dudley J. Bard, commander of the 154th Cav. Div., and Adj. Gen. William H. Jones, Jr. The review was headed by Col. Henry J. Stites, Louisville.

Capt. F. W. Glover and Mrs. Glover were hosts to a dinner party on Thursday evening in honor of Capt. George Goodyear and Mrs. Goodyear, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harvey, of Miami, Okla. Mrs. Goodyear and Mrs. Harvey are the daughters of Col. F. W. Glover and Mrs. Glover, of Fort Hayes, Ohio.

Capt. Harold Haney entertained with a dinner party preceding the hop on last Friday. The guest list included Col. E. R. Harris and Mrs. Harris, Capt. A. E. Dedicke and Mrs. Dedicke, Capt. L. M. Foy, Miss Martha Stryer, and Miss Jane Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio.

Brig. Gen. G. H. Jamerson and Mrs. Jamerson entertained recently with a dinner honoring Miss Maude Williams, of Richmond, Va. The guests included Lt. R.

Sears and Mrs. Sears, Miss Rebecca Sears, Lt. J. H. Harper, and Lt. Osmond Jamerson.

Misses Barbara Jones and Phyllis Jones, daughters of Capt. R. C. Jones, entertained several of their friends with bridge at the Officers' Club on Thursday evening. The Misses Jones will sail during August for Europe, where they will attend school.

Miss Ruth Hazlett entertained several friends recently with a bridge party.

Mrs. S. E. Whitesides entertained with a bridge tea at the Officers' Club on Thursday afternoon. The guests invited were Mrs. H. F. Schroeder, Mrs. E. V. Kerr, Mrs. F. D. Strong, Mrs. Charles M. Downs, Mrs. Paul R. Guthrie, Mrs. G. C. Woodbury, and Miss Nancy Sterling.

Capt. L. M. Foy entertained with a dinner at Inn LaGola, Louisville, on Saturday. Those invited were Miss Jane Parsons and Miss Martha Stryer, of Columbus, Ohio; Capt. J. T. Pirtle and Mrs. Pirtle; Capt. A. E. Dedicke, and Mrs. Dedicke.

Mrs. R. Sears, Miss Rebecca Sears and Mrs. E. V. Kerr, of Camp Knox, were recently entertained with luncheon given by Mrs. T. Gillette, of Louisville.

The 123d Cavalry, Kentucky National Guard, sponsored the hop given at the Officers' Club on Friday evening. The dance was very well attended and several parties preceded it.

Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Reynolds, of Paducah, Ky., recently spent several days with Lt. R. Sears and Mrs. Sears.

Mrs. G. H. Jamerson and Lt. Osmond Jamerson are spending a few days with friends at Fort Harrison, Ind. Lt. Jamerson plans on leaving Fort Harrison in the near future to go into business in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Leonard D. Heaton, Glasgow, Ky., is spending a few days at the Officers' Club, Camp Knox. Capt. and Mrs. Heaton will leave Sept. 1 for El Paso, Tex., where Capt. Heaton is assigned to duty at William Beaumont General Hospital.

Miss Rebecca Sears has left for her home in Boston, Mass., after having spent a month with Lt. R. Sears and Mrs. Sears, of Camp Knox.

Among recent arrivals at the Officers' Club, Camp Knox, are the following: Col. O. P. Townsend, Fort Hays, Ohio; Maj. H. S. Aurand and Mrs. Aurand, of Columbus, Ohio; Maj. R. B. McBride and Mrs. McBride, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Lt. R. E. Chambers, Fort Harrison, Ind.; Col. E. K. Harris and Mrs. Harris, of Fort Hays, Ohio; Mrs. S. F. Parker, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. E. K. Sterling and son, of Fort Hays, Ohio.

## PORTLAND, ORE.

July 29, 1929

WHAT is believed to be the only gathering of its kind ever held on the Pacific Coast met at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oreg., on the evening of July 23, when members of the Scabbard and Blade, scholastic military fraternity, as guests of Lt. Col. Clarence R. Hotchkiss, Inf. Res., initiated Brig. Gen. James H. Reeves, commanding at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Col. W. W. McCammon, U. S. A., Chief of Staff of the 96th Div., and 1st Lt. E. Sloan, of the 7th U. S. Inf.

Col. Hotchkiss, who was made an associate member of the Scabbard and Blade last year, was both host and toastmaster at the dinner attended by more than 60 guests from the Regular Army, the University of Oregon, Oregon State College, University of Washington, and the Washington State College.

Following the dinner addresses were made by the various representatives of the different schools, and as a finale Gen. Reeves and Col. McCammon addressed the students. Gen. Reeves stated that the R. O. C. was developing highly educated and trained officer personnel for the Reserve of the Army.

Those present were as follows: Gen. James H. Reeves, U. S. A.; Col. W. W. McCammon, U. S. A.; Col. William B. Ingalls, Inf. Res.; Lt. Col. Clarence R. Hotchkiss, Inf. Res.; Maj. Frederick De Rohan, U. S. A.; Capt. Frederick W. Rose, U. S. A.; Capt. H. L. Barrett, U. S. A.; Capt. H. R. Priest, U. S. A.; Capt. C. H. Bragg, U. S. A.; 1st Lt. Charles R. Smith, U. S. A.; Lt. Burgess, U. S. A.; Wilbur F. Browder, U. S. A.; Kenneth R. Brewer, Inf. Res.; Glenn E. Wilson, Inf. Res.; B. A. Hall, Inf. Res.; George S. Cook, Inf. Res.; David J. McFadden, Inf. Res.; Paul Michael Buffalo, Inf. Res.; George Hemstead, Inf. Res.; Russell Stanley Bunker, Inf. Res.; Milton B. Pulver, Inf. Res.; Alfred Huse Hopkins, Inf. Res.; Walter V. Uhler, Inf. Res.; 2nd Lt. L. F. Neilson, Inf. Res.; Keith Ingalls, Inf. Res.; Eugene C. Howe, Inf. Res.; Barlow Weinreck, Inf. Res.; Sidney C. Jenkins, Inf. Res.; William Rutherford, Inf. Res.; Chester Byles, A. S. Res.; M. A. Jenner, A. S. Res.; Russell Lewis, A. S. Res.; Harry Henke, Jr., A. S. Res.

And the following students were also present: Benito E. Artau, Joseph Erkenbrecher, Lyle C. Grimes, Richard G. Harper, Roy L. Herndon, Frank S. Ison, Geo. W. Jackson, Harold L. Kelley, Arlon E. McCarty, William K. Morgan, Crosby Owens, Lawrence E. Parks, Wilber J. Peterkin, James H. Raley, Jr., and Albert H. Wright, University of Oregon; George L. Boomer, Earl A. Claus, Henry F. DeBoat, and John B. Handford, Oregon State College; Gelen M. Farrell, Edwin G. Ford, Russell R. Ingersoll, Joseph Landauer and Phillip Lindemann, University of Washington; Leonard A. Mitchell and Walter J. Wyrick, Washington State College.

(Please turn to Next Page.)

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## FINANCE

## Will Make Dellwood Trip

FIRST LT. G. I. BACK, research engineer division, C. S. O., has been ordered to board the cable ship Dellwood about September 1st in Panama, for duty to last about five months in the ship's cable laying project in the Philippines.

## Army Officers Retired

THE War Department has announced recently the retirements and commanding retirements of the following officers.

Col. C. E. Reese, Q. M. C.; Col. O. B. Meyer, Cav.; Lt. Col. D. H. Bower, G. S. C.; Maj. W. W. Erwin, Cav.; Maj. A. E. Larabee, S. C.; Capt. F. D. Wheeler, Q. M. C.; Capt. D. J. Carty, Q. M. C.; Capt. P. J. Gorman, Q. M. C., and 1st Lt. J. T. Dismuke, Inf.

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## Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

## FORT McKINLEY, P. I.

June 15, 1929.

ON Friday evening, May 10, the Chapel Guild presented Miss Olga Dostoff, the Russian Dancer, and company in a concert and dance recital. The concert was well attended, proceeds going to the new chapel fund.

A sport dance was held at the McKinley Club on the evening of May 24. There was a large attendance, many dinner parties preceding the dance.

Capt. and Mrs. Herman Lambert entertained a number of friends at dinner on Saturday, May 25.

The Officers' Club was the scene of a beautiful farewell tea on Wednesday afternoon, May 29, when the ladies of the Chapel Guild entertained in honor of Mrs. Starr Moulton, the retiring president. Mrs. James Carter was in charge and was ably assisted by Mmes. Philip Frv. Richard Ernest, Robert Barth, A. J. Wehr and Allison Barnett. Mrs. Edgar Meier and Mrs. Elvid Hunt presided at the tea tables. Mrs. Moulton was presented with a beautiful cloisonne vase by the members of the Guild, Mrs. Resolve Palmer making the presentation speech. All the ladies of the garrison were invited. Major and Mrs. Moulton are leaving for the States on the June transport.

The Post Bridge party was held at the McKinley Club on June 5. These parties are very popular and there is always a large attendance.

On June 6 Mrs. Harry C. Fraser and Mrs. Harry Gibson gave a large tea at the home of Mrs. Gibson; about 50 friends attended.

On Friday evening, June 7, Maj. and Mrs. William W. Lemmond gave a delightful dinner in honor of Maj. and Mrs. Starr Moulton. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. James F. Hall, Col. and Mrs. Wm. Graham, Col. and Mrs. Elvid Hunt and Maj. and Mrs. Thurston Hughes.

A delightful tea dance was held at the Officers' Club on June 9 from 6 to 7:30. Delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. James F. Hall and Mrs. Robert Sharer presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Lee Hooper entertained at bridge on June 11. Her guests were Mmes. Wm. Lemmond, Starr Moulton, Wm. Graham, J. H. Dean, S. Haggard, O. Horney and Edgar King.

Capt. and Mrs. Wm. Shambora entertained at two dinner parties recently. On Tuesday evening, June 11, Col. and Mrs. James F. Hall, Maj. and Mrs. Starr Moulton and Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Shelton were their guests and on Thursday evening, June 13, Capt. and Mrs. George Sandrock, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Brown, and Lt. and Mrs. Edward Wones enjoyed their hospitality.

On June 12, Col. and Mrs. James F. Hall were hosts to a group of Medical Officers who are leaving soon for the States. Their guests included, Col. Paul Halloran, Miss Halloran, Maj. and Mrs. Starr Moulton, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Shelton, Lt. and Mrs. Edward Wones and Capt. Stone.

Mrs. Arthur Welsh honored her mother, Mrs. Putney with a bridge luncheon at her quarters on the 13th. There were three tables in play.

Mrs. Betty Myer entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, June 15. Her guests were Capt. and Mrs. Guy Hartman, Mrs. Goodnow, Miss Freshour, Lts. (U. S. N.) Morris, Smith and McDowell.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. S. Hoffman were at home June 12 to the members of the 45th Infantry. The 45th Infantry will hold its regular transport despedida at the Army and Navy Club on June 20. The 57th Infantry will hold its regular despedida on June 19. Owing to the recent death in the Medical Garrison, of Mrs. Verne Hill, the 12th Medical Regiment will hold no despedida at this time.

Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone will be officially welcomed to Fort McKinley at a reception to be given at the Fort McKinley Officers' Club on Friday evening, June 28, at 9:30 p. m. Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Malone arrived in the Philippines on June 15.

Capt. and Mrs. Earl Standles entertained at dinner June 18, honoring Maj. and Mrs. Starr Moulton. Mrs. Lloyd Cook entertained with a bridge luncheon at her quarters on June 19. There were 5 tables in play. Capt. and Mrs. Lowell Rooks entertained at dinner on Saturday evening June 15.

**FORT KAMEHAMEHA, T. H.**  
MRS. Anna Abernethy, Col. Robert Abernethy, and Maj. and Mrs. Gordon DeL. Carrington were hosts at one of the most interesting social affairs of the week when they entertained at a tea dance at the Officer's Club honoring Col. Abernethy's sister, Mrs. H. F. Hiller of San Francisco, and the Carrington's house guest, Mrs. J. W. Wallis of San Diego. The club was attractively decorated for the occasion with tropical plants, and flowers of yellow and lavender set the color motif enhanced by other decorations in the same shades. Asked to bid the visitors aloft were Cols. and Mmes. Percy Fox Bishop, Will Point, Louis Chappelair, Llewellyn Oliver, Dana T. Merrill, Frederick Phisterer, James Huey, U. S. M. C., Capt. and Mrs. Jesse Gay, U. S. N., Lt. Cols. and Mmes. William Covington, David Beckham, Walter Merrill, Mark Ireland, Lewis Turtle, Majors and Mmes. Rodney Smith, James Hogan, (Please turn to Next Page)

## Financial Digest

THE second complete six months' period of the Trust through which Standard Collateral Trusteeds Common Stock Shares (Trusteeds) are issued ended July 15, 1929, making the total life of the Trust to that date fifteen months.

The dividend paid for the six months ending January 15, 1929, was 48.058 cents per share. The dividend to be paid by the Trustees on August 15, 1929, to holders of record on July 15, 1929, will be 60.062 cents per share.

Trusteeds have appreciated in value, since created, from \$12 per share to approximately \$19. The price of July 15th before going ex-dividend, was \$19. This appreciation is well over 50% and the trend has been upward.

These results are in accordance with the prediction that Trusteeds should show a growth in yield and principal over a period of time. This prediction has been based on the records of the past and a prediction for the future can only be predicated on that record.

Trusteeds are based upon the common stocks of one hundred (100) strong companies that have prospered in the past and may be expected to prosper in the future. The one hundred companies are well-diversified, industrially and geographically, thus bringing that assurance of safety which only wide diversification can promise.

All regular, extra and stock dividends of the 100 underlying companies together with rights of all kinds, go directly to the Trustee and accrue to the investor in Trusteeds, less a comparatively small Trustee's fee and the management charge.

## Standing of Ships

STANDING of the highest of the following class of vessels in the United States Navy in engineering for the period indicated below:

Minesweeper class—For the year to May 1, 1929:

(1) Tatnuck; (2) Pelican; (3) Sunnadin; (4) Sonoma; (5) Pinola; (6) Mahopac; (7) Algoma; (8) Vireo; (9) Owl; (10) Seagull.

Minesweeper class—For the year to June 1, 1929:

(1) Tatnuck; (2) Pelican; (3) Sunnadin; (4) Sonoma; (5) Mahopac; (6) Pinola; (7) Vireo; (8) Algoma; (9) Owl; (10) Napa.

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Over 15,000 persons have been fatally injured yearly for the past three years by automobiles. There have been twice as many purely injury cases in the same period. Each accident is a potential damage suit; single judgments running to \$50,000 have been awarded by the courts. Such a judgment against a member of the service might be paid by installments out of his pay. We can protect you against this hazard at a surprisingly small expense. What kind of car have you?

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Adm. W. V. Pratt, Commander in Chief, U. S. S. Texas (flagship), at Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**BATTLE FLEET.**

Address all mail for vessels of Battle Fleet as follows: Battleship Divisions and Aircraft Squadrons, Care of Postmaster, San Pedro, Calif.; Submarine Divisions, Care of Postmaster, San Diego, Calif.

Adm. L. M. Nulton, Commander in Chief, California (flagship), Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

**Battleship Divisions.**

Vice Adm. L. A. Bostwick, Commander, Division 4—Mississippi, Idaho, New Mexico, Seattle, Wash.

Division 5—West Virginia, Bremerton; Tennessee, Maryland, Colorado, Seattle, Wash.

**Destroyer Squadrons.**

Rear Adm. Thomas J. Senn, Commander, Rigel, San Diego; Omaha, Seattle, Wash.

Squadron 11—Decatur (leader), Melville, Bremerton, Wash.

Division 30—McCawley, Bremerton; Moody, Doyen, Seattle, Wash.; Henshaw, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Division 31—J. F. Burnes, Bremerton; Somers, Percival, Farragut, William Jones, Zeilin, Tacoma, Wash.

Division 32—Thompson, Stoddert, Farquhar, Paul Hamilton, Reno, Kennedy, Navy Yard, Bremerton.

Squadron 12—Litchfield (leader), San Diego; Altair (tender) Mare Island, Calif.

Division 34—Wood, Sloat, Yarborough, Shirk, San Diego; Kidder, La Vallette, Mare Island, Calif.

Division 35—Mullan, Robert Smith, Marcus, Chase, Selfridge, San Diego; Mervine, Mare Island.

Division 36—Farenholz, Sumner, Corry, Macdonough, Hull, Melvin, San Diego area.

Division 38—John D. Edwards, Bremerton, Wash.; Barker, Smith-Thompson, Bremerton, Wash.; Tracy, Whipple, Mare Island; Borie, Mare Island.

Aircraft Squadrons.

Rear Adm. H. V. Butler, Commander, Saratoga (flagship), San Pedro, Calif.; Lexington, San Pedro; Aroostook, San Diego; Langley, San Diego; Gannet, Juneau, Alaska.

**Submarine Divisions.**

Capt. T. C. Hart, Commander, Holland (flagship and tender), Lahaina, T. H.; Ortolan (tender), Mare Island, Calif.

Division 11—S-25, S-27, S-28, S-29, Mare Island; S-26, S-24, Lahaina, T. H.

Division 19—S-45, Mare Island; S-46, S-47, Lahaina, T. H.; S-44, San Diego; Lahaina, T. H.

Division 20—Argonne (tender), V-2, V-3, V-4, San Diego; V-1, Mare Island.

Submarines based on Pearl Harbor. Seagull (tender), Widgeon (tender), Lahaina, T. H.

Division 9—R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9, R-10, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Division 14—R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

**BASE FORCE.**

Rear Adm. S. E. Kittelle, Commander, Procyon, Mare Island.

Mine Squadron 2—Whippoorwill, Tanager, Burns, Ludlow, Hilo, T. H.

Train Squadron 1—Antares, Newport; Mercy, Philadelphia; Bridge, Newport; Brazos, Baton Rouge to Newport; Vestal, Newport.

Train Squadron Two—Relief, Seattle; Neches, Bremerton to San Pedro; Cuyama, Seattle; Kanawha, San Diego; Arctic, Seattle to Mare Island; Medusa, Seattle, Wash.

**SCOUTING FLEET.**

Vice Adm. W. C. Cole, Commander.

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**Battleship Divisions.**

Division 2—Wyoming, Newport, R. I.; Florida, Arkansas, Utah, Weymouth, England.

Division 3—Arizona, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; Pennsylvania, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; New York, Newport, R. I.; Nevada, Norfolk, Va.; Oklahoma, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Light Cruiser Divisions.**

Rear Adm. F. H. Clark, Commander.

Division Three—Detroit, Boston, Mass.; Cincinnati, Newport, R. I.; Marblehead, Boston, Mass.

Division 2—Richmond, Newport, R. I.; Trenton, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, New York, R. I.; Memphis, Norfolk, Va.

**Destroyer Squadrons.**

Capt. W. R. Sexton, Commander, Concord, Newport, R. I.; Converse, Newport, R. I.

Squadron 9—Dallas, Philadelphia; Whitney, Newport, R. I.

Division 25—Isherwood, Case, Breck, Toucey, Newport, R. I.; Lardner, Sharkey, Norfolk, Va.

Division 26—Putnam, Billingsley, Warden, Flusser, Reid, Dale, Newport, R. I.

Division 27—Gobane, Lamson, Newport, R. I.; Charles Ausburn, Coglian, Preston, Newport, R. I.; Bruce, Newport, R. I.

Squadron 14—Dobbin (tender), New York yard; Hopkins, Narragansett Bay.

Division 40—Lawrence, Brooks, Kane,

**Posts and Stations**

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Douglas Cordner, Sherman Miles, Herbert Acheson, Samuel Hawkins, Edgar Underwood, Capt. and Mmes. Arthur Gaines, Herbert Gardner, Harold Jackson, Guy McKinley, Mortimer Addoms, Samuel Anderson, Russell George, Harrington Cochran, Arthur Irons, Lts. and Mmes. Joseph Harriman, John Johnson, Walter Goodrich, Franklin Gurley, Ralph Russell, John England, William Richardson, Leo Vichules, James Howell, William Heming, Emmor Martin, Holgar Toftey, Charles C. McGechan, John Lovell, Joy Wrean, Montgomery Raymond, Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Grubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Prentice Bottoms, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Havasden, Mrs. C. B. Hodges, Mrs. Stewart Kembel, Mrs. Margaret Womack, Mrs. Walter Ayres, Mrs. Isabella Shaw, Mrs. E. E. Merckle, Mrs. W. R. Page, Mrs. England, Miss Elizabeth Gage, Miss True Merrill, Miss Pauline Wallis, Miss Louise Cordner, Miss Mary Hay, Miss Ruth Martin, Miss Caroline Wontz, Miss Mary Ireland, Col. Granville Sevier, Lt. Col. John Holcomb, Capt. Kallus, Lt. Ernest Merkle, Lt. William Weddel, Lt. Robert Broadhurst, Lt. Alloysius Lepping, and Lt. August Schermacher.

**Schofield Barracks.**

**T**HIE King Kalakaua Golf Club was the scene of the dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Frederick R. DeFunis in honor of Col. and Mrs. Oliver Spaulding Tuesday evening July 9. The guests were seated at a long table where flowers and candles in pastel shades created the decoration. Cards marked places for the honor guests, Col. and Mrs. George Arrowsmith, Col. and Mrs. William Hunt, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Taulbee, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edmund DeT. Ellis, Maj. and Mrs. Ralph McT. Pennell, Maj. and Mrs. Metcalf Reed,

Hatfield, Narragansett Bay; Gilmer, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Humphreys, Newport, R. I.

Division 41—J. K. Paulding, Sturtevant, Childs, King, Newport, R. I.; Overton, Boston, Mass.; McFarland, Newport, R. I. Hamson, Newport, R. I.

Division 42—Sands, Reuben James, Barry, Bainbridge, Goff, Newport; Williamson, Narragansett Bay.

**Aircraft Squadrons.**

Capt. John Halligan, Jr., Commander, Wright, Newport; Teal, Newport, R. I.; Y.; Sandpiper, Annapolis, Md.

**CONTROL FORCE.**

Rear Adm. F. B. Upham, Commander, Camden, New London; Falcon, New York Navy Yard; Mallard, Coco Solo, C. Z.; S-4, New London, Conn.

**M**ine Squadron 1—Ogilala, Boston, Mass.; Maury, Mahan, Pensacola to Havana, Cuba; Lark, Quail, New London.

**Submarine Divisions.**

Division 2—Cheewink, O-4, O-3, O-2, O-6, O-7, O-8, O-9, O-10, O-1, New London, Conn.

Division 3—S-10, S-11, S-12, S-13, Canal Zone; S-20, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Division 4—S-1, S-21, S-48, S-18, S-19, New London, Conn.; S-23, S-22, Portsmouth, N. H.

Division 12—Bushnell, S-3, S-9, New London, Conn., S-6, Portsmouth, N. H.; S-7, S-8, New London, Conn.

Division 18—S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, Canal Zone.

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**Destroyer Squadron.**

Paul Jones (flagship), Chefoo, China; Black Hawk (leader), Shanghai, China.

Division 39—Parrott, Simpson, McLeish, McCormick, Chefoo, China; Edsall, Manila, P. I.; Bulmer, Shanghai.

Division 43—John D. Ford, Truxtun, Peary, Stewart, Pillsbury, Chefoo, China; Pope, Manila, P. I.

Division 45—W. B. Preston, Pruitt, Noa, Preble, Sicard, Hubert, Yokohama, Japan to Honolulu, July 22.

**Aircraft Squadron.**

Jason, Heron, Manila; Avocet, Nanking, China.

**Submarine Division.**

Pigeon, Manila, to Nanking.

Division 16—Beaver (tender), S-30, S-31, S-32, S-33, S-34, S-35, Tsingtao, China.

Division 17—Canopus (tender), S-38, S-40, S-41, S-37, Tsingtao, China; S-36, S-39, Manila.

**Mine Detachment.**

Bittern, Finch, Hart, Chefoo, China; Rizal, Manila, P. I.

**NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE**

Vice Adm. J. H. Dayton, Commander.

Raleigh (flagship), Copenhagen, Denmark.

**SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON**

Rear Adm. E. H. Campbell, Commander. Send mail "Care of Postmaster, New York City."

Rochester, (flagship), Gulf of Fonseca; Galveston, Cristobal, C. Z.; Denver, Canal Zone; Sacramento, Navy Yard, Boston; Cleveland, Corinto, Nic.; Asheville, San Diego to Corinto, Nicaragua.

**Miscellaneous.**

Chaumont, Chefoo, China; Hannibal, Philadelphia; Henderson, Mare Island; Niagara, Perias Island; Nitro, Manila, P. I.; Nokomis, Philadelphia, Patoka to Newport, R. I.; S-2, Coco Solo to Hampton Roads.

Col. Ernest Scott and Col. Paul Potter. Following dinner an Hawaiian string orchestra entertained the guests with music and dancing.

Maj. and Mrs. John E. Hatch were dinner hosts at the Haleiwa Hotel Saturday evening, July 6, when they entertained for Miss Norma Pennell. Major and Mrs. Hatch had as their other guests, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Taulbee, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward De Armond, Maj. and Mrs. Edmund DeT. Ellis, Maj. and Mrs. John Crutcher, Miss Imogene Shannon, Isobel Pray, Anne DeArmond, Frances Shannon, Lt. William Drummond, Carter Magruder, Harvey Wilkinson, James Neary, Frank Goodell, Thomas Rich, George Deutermann, Linsey Wingfield and Chester Margrave.

**NOTES FROM PANAMA.**

July 20, 1929.

Pacific Side.

**G**EN. and Mrs. George Le Roy Irwin gave a dinner Friday evening at their home at Fort Amador, having as their guests the Governor of The Panama Canal and Mrs. Burgess, Gen. and Mrs. Malin Craig, Representative Will R. Wood, Representative Frank James, Gen. and Mrs. Carmichael, Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Wood, Miss M. F. Culier, Gen. James F. McKinley and Col. and Mrs. Aubrey Lipincott and Col. Shildon Olin.

Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Wood of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Wood's sister, Miss M. S. Culier, who arrived yesterday on the transport Cambrai, are guests at the Hotel Tivoli. Gen. Wood is Assistant Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

Comdr. and Mrs. Newton Lord Nichols have as their guest, Mr. Lewis Sandlass of Baltimore, Maryland, who arrived yesterday on the SS Virginia.

Lt. and Mrs. Forest J. French of Fort Amador, who are sailing next week for new station in the States, will be the guests of honor at the dinner which Major and Mrs. Edwin H. Shafer are giving at the Century Club tonight. The guests at the dinner will be Lt. and Mrs. French. Major and Mrs. Beverly M. Epes and Capt. and Mrs. Stanley W. Matthews.

The Commanding Officer, and Officers of Fort Amador held their regular monthly dance Thursday evening, July 18, on the Roof Garden at the Century Club. The dance was one of the largest and most delightful affairs given for some time and was attended by several hundred officers and their ladies and invited guests.

The guests were received by the Commanding Officer and Mrs. Burgess, Gen. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Stodter, Col. and Mrs. Marcelius G. Spinks, Col. and Mrs. James Brady Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. Grant T. Trent, Col. and Mrs. William M. Colvin, Col. and Mrs. Louis C. Brinton, Major and Mrs. Arthur B. Conard, Major and Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson, Major and Mrs. Elmore B. Gray, Major and Mrs. Alexander Jones and Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Easterbrook.

Adm. John R. Y. Blakely was the guest in whose honor Comdr. and Mrs. Allen H. Hettler entertained at dinner Wednesday evening, July 17, at their home in Panama. Invited to the dinner with Adm. Blakely were their guests the Governor of The Panama Canal and Mrs. Burgess, Gen. and Mrs. Charles E. Stodter, Col. and Mrs. Marcelius G. Spinks, Col. and Mrs. James Brady Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. Grant T. Trent, Col. and Mrs. William M. Colvin, Col. and Mrs. Louis C. Brinton, Major and Mrs. Arthur B. Conard, Major and Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson, Major and Mrs. Elmore B. Gray, Major and Mrs. Alexander Jones and Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Easterbrook.

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**Army Orders**

(Continued from Page 1010)  
as asst. to comdt., Sch. for Bakers & Cooks, Ft. Slocum, N. Y., on completing foreign service in Panama, relieving 1st Lt. W. E. Mackinnon, Q. M. C.

1st Lt. T. E. Whitehead (Cav.) from duty, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to duty as asst. to q. m., that post.

**Medical Administrative Corps**

1st Lt. A. F. Dowler is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto and will proceed home.

**Corps of Engineers**

Order assigning Capt. M. J. Noyes to temp. duty as stn. Army Ind. Col., Washington, D. C., revoked.

2nd Lt. W. D. Smith from duty in office, dist. engr., Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 15, assigned to 13th Engrs., Ft. Humphreys, Va.

2nd Lt. L. W. Finlay from duty at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 15, to 8th Engrs., Ft. McIntosh, Tex., for duty.

2nd Lt. R. E. Smyser, jr., from duty in office of dist. engr., Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 15, assigned to 2nd Engrs., Ft. Logan, Colo., for duty.

**Cavalry**

Maj. P. R. Davison from 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., detailed member G. S. C., with troops to S. F. and sail Oct. 5 for New York, thence to duty at bldgs. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.

**Infantry**

Col. M. N. Falls from treatment, Army & Navy Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark., to propter station, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. W. C. Williams (with Q. M. C.) from addl. duty as constructing q. m., Ft. Monroe, Langley Fld., Norfolk, Ft. Story and Ft. Eustis, on arrival of Capt. G. H. Schumacher, Q. M. C.

**Organized Reserves**

Col. H. C. Fry, Jr., Air Res., to active duty, Oct. 3, to Wright Fld., Ohio, for training.

1st Lt. D. J. O'Connor, Spec. Res., to active duty Oct. 17, to A. C. procurement planning representative, Detroit, Mich., for training.

2nd Lt. R. S. Ryan, Air Res., to active duty, Oct. 3, to Middletown Air Depot, Pa.

Capt. D. E. McDowell, Spec. Res., to active duty Oct. 17, to A. C. Procurement planning representative, S. F., Calif., for training.

2nd Lt. E. A. Costello, Air Res., to active duty Sept. 12, to Middletown Air Depot, Pa.

Maj. G. R. Gaenslen, Air Res., to active duty Oct. 17, to Duncan Fld., Tex.

2nd Lt. W. C. Eitel, Air Res., to active duty Sept. 12, to A. C. procurement planning representative, N. Y. C., for training.

Capt. G. G. Phillips, Spec. Res., to active duty Oct. 3, at Wright Fld., Ohio.

Maj. L. S. Connelly, Air Res., to active duty, Oct. 3, to A. C. procurement planning representative, S. F., Calif.

Capt. D. M. Warner, Spec. Res., to active duty Sept. 8, to C. of A. C., Wash., D. C., for training.

Capt. L. C. Ames, Air Res., to active duty, Oct. 3, to A. C. procurement planning representative, S. F., Calif., for training.

2nd Lt. W. J. Walter, Air Res., to active duty, Sept. 29, to C. of A. C., Washington, D. C., for training.

Maj. W. H. Dayton, Spec. Res., to active duty, Oct. 17, to A. C. procurement planning representative, S. F., Calif., for training.

Capt. V. Adams, Spec. Res., to active duty Sept. 12, to A. C. procurement planning representative, Buffalo, N. Y., for training.

Lt. Col. A. B. Berger, Air Res., to active duty Oct. 17, to N. Y. C., for training with A. C. procurement planning representative.

Capt. L. Stocker, Air Res., to active duty Oct. 6, to N. Y. C., for training with A. C. procurement planning representative.

Capt. W. F. Zwick, Spec. Res., to active duty Oct. 5, to N. Y. C., for training with A. C. procurement planning representative.

Following to active duty Oct. 17, to Wright Fld., Ohio, for training: Capt. W. M. Moore, Air Res.; H. E. Orr, Spec. Res.; 2nd Lt. S. C. Huffman, Air Res.

Following to active duty Oct. 17, to A. C. procurement planning representative, Buffalo, N. Y., for training: 1st Lt. F. J. Green, Spec. Res.; E. E. Zimmer, Air Res.

Following to active duty Oct. 3, to Rockwell Fld., Calif., for training: Capt. R. S. Dickinson, 1st Lt. S. B. Davis.

Following to active duty Oct. 17, to S. F., Calif., for training with A. C. procurement planning representative: Maj. R. W. Kearny, Air Res.; 1st Lt. W. G. Herron, Spec. Res.; S. S. Metzger, Air Res.

Following Air Res. to active duty Sept. 12, to Wright Fld., Ohio, for training: Maj. I. B. Lent, 2nd Lt. E. H. Bowman.

Following Air Res., to active duty Oct. 3, to N. Y. C., for training with A. C. procurement planning representative: Maj. C. P. Kerr, 1st Lt. E. Schoeppel.

2nd Lt. F. H. Barber, Air Res., to active duty Aug. 15, to Crissy Fld., P. of S. F., Calif., for duty with a tactical unit of the A. C., until June 30, 1930.

Capt. L. McC. Young, Air Res., to active duty Aug. 3, at Wright Fld., Ohio, for training.

Lt. Col. E. J. Roberson, Q. M. Res., to active duty Oct. 26, to Washington, D. C., for course at A. W. C.

Lt. Col. E. J. Zimmerman, Q. M. Res., to active duty Aug. 26, at Chicago q. m. depot, Ill.

2nd Lt. M. L. Schwartz, Engr. Res., to active duty Aug. 5, to Washington, D. C.

**Scan Economy Move**

(Continued from First Page.)  
for example, the airplane has not displaced anything.

In answer to inquiry as to the Cavalry, the Secretary replied that military authorities have stated that had the Allies had cavalry on the Western Front in sufficient numbers at certain times that the war would have ended much sooner. Then again, in mountainous and rough countries, the cavalry is the only means by which men can be transported rapidly in order to deliver an attack.

**Nothing Displaced**

In answer to inquiry as to tanks, the Secretary called attention to their cost and stated that undoubtedly they are a method of warfare but have not displaced any other weapon.

In answer to inquiry as to whether a flying organization performs duties also performed by the Cavalry, the Secretary replied that it did but would not displace the Cavalry.

In answer to inquiry as to the genesis of the idea of reduction in military and naval expenditures, the Secretary stated that these matters come up in the formation of the budget, and that the President desires wherever he can to reduce expenses throughout the Government without injury to the departments concerned in order that there may be a reduction in taxes. In carrying out the wishes of the President, the Secretary stated that he is hopeful that he can find places where retrenchment can be made but at the present time he does not know where these places are.

**Rail Guns Costly**

In connection with the Coast Artillery Corps, the Secretary stated that we have spent probably two hundred million dollars on our coast defenses. The upkeep of these is negligible, he said. We have also developed coast defense guns on railway carriages but it has been found that bridges along railroads leading to many of our important cities cannot stand the strain of these guns. He called attention to the fact that the purpose of the study about to be made was to bring about economies, and that to replace the fixed defenses with these railway guns would cost into the millions.

He also invited attention to the fact that in looking into such a subject as intricate as this one that it was often found that a substitution was more costly than that which is already on hand. The Secretary stated that in making a study the General Staff would not consider the question of transferring some bureaus or branches of the War Department to other Governmental departments. The Secretary stated that he had instructed the General Staff in making its study to approach the question with an open mind, strictly in accordance with the views and wishes of the President and that this would be done.

**Study and Housing**

In answer to inquiry as to whether the housing and aviation program would be spread over a longer period than is now contemplated, the Secretary stated that everything will be considered in making the study.

Considerable discussion has been aroused by Mr. Hoover's figures on the estimated expenditures for the armed forces for the next few years. Between the current fiscal year and that of 1933 the President's estimates show an increase of \$9,100,000 in Army expenditures and \$52,800,000 in navy expenditures. The army's increase ap-

**Increases Stressed**

(Continued from First Page.)  
as nearly as possible, for keeping these public servants up to the American standard of living, it is thought that it will meet with the general approval of the nation who prides itself upon the protection it offers to its workers from the lowliest laborer to the big business executive.

**Reed's Statement Recalled**

The widespread approval of the report by the officers and men of the services recalls the statement of Senator Reed, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 20, 1929, in which he said that if the report was an actual agreement between the various services it would be unnecessary to create the proposed joint congressional commission to study the problem but that the provisions of the report could be embodied into a bill which would travel the normal legislative channels. This would expedite matters by eliminating the time necessary for the joint commission to make the survey.

parently was figured on the cost of the five-year air corps program which will be completed by that time and no longer will be such a serious consideration, and the housing program which is for permanent building, badly needed, and which will not need repeating for many years to come. The naval figures seem to be based on the cruiser building program, the general understanding on which was that it was

needed to bring this nation nearer to the status held by Great Britain.

Public reaction to the program of economy in national defense has taken the attitude that economy is fine and a tax reduction would be welcomed, always, but that nothing should be done to jeopardize our national defense. As summarized in the extract printed in this issue of the Army and Navy Journal, the press does not favor too much tampering with the national veterans' column.

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